

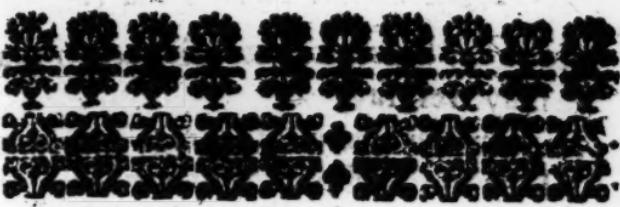
THE
HISTORIE
OF
SCOTLAND,
During the Mi-
nority of KING
JAMES.

M. Sanderson

Written in Latine by *Robert Johnston*.
Done into English by *T. M. adder*.

LONDON,

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and are to be sold at the Sun
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The Translator to the Reader.

ingenious Reader, this
carping age I know
expects an Apology,
though I have done
nothing worthy there
of, yet lest I should
infringe the Prescript of a custome,
(which parallel in prevalency with na-
ture) which is to premise something
like a *Preludium* to entertaine my Rea-
der, I must render those Adamantine
attractives which gave being to this me-
tamorphis. History (not to fall into
common places thereof) is a more la-
sting pillar then that of *Absolon*; for
sure we had never heard of that pillar,
had it not bin upheld by the sacred pil-
lar: It perpetuates the memory in the
leaves of eternity, rescuing old age from
the jawes of oblivion, adorning youth

A 2 with

The Translator to the Reader.

with gray haire of experience, so that
we may well say,

Nos jam jam a pueris illico nascimur senes.

This induced my eyes to wander a-
mongst the tombs of our fore-fathers,
where besides a Catalogue of those rare
vertures which enriched the celestiall
sparkles, their souls, there was black E-
pitites of vice, which more depressed
others fame, then the Marble did their
bodies. The first, I supposed, writ
for invitation to imitate, the second
to stand like an *Index anchoralis*, or sea-
marke, lest posterity should collide up-
on the same rocke. But to draw my self
into a lessercircle, finding the History
of Scotland to be a stranger unto us, of
the same Isle: especially that of our late
King James, whose checkered fortune
may run equipage with the most Poten-
tates. I fixed by the propitious diety,
my eyes upon this production of Master
Robert Johnstons, where having fed my
memory with a sufficient banquet, I
could do no lesse, being conscious, that
omne bonum est diffusinum, then force him
to leave his exoticke, and appear in our
own language, but *dulciss ex ipsa fonte*
bibuntur aquæ. Water is best at the spring
head, I know it, and desire that such
whose

The Translator to the Reader.

whose ingenuity can, will read him in his owne Character, as for others, give them leave to talk at second hand; but the Author loseth his stile; I confess it, yet so farre as the propriety of our speech, and my weak intellect can reach, I will be carefull thereof; If some criti-
call Grammarians think that I wander too far from home, pray let them know I am not reading a verball translation, yet dare presume the sence of the Au-
thor is no wayes invaded; and who knows not that we have Englishnes as well as the Latine have their proprie-
ties; remember that sage and learned speech. *A coram equis in two the
moit Nel verbum viribus heldere curso* on
For the Translation I say no more,
then that it was the work of one, who could say in part with Seneca; *non vaco-
sum, sed succumbo et oculos vigilis fatiga-
tos, cadentesq; in dolore detinet.* If my pen
seeme sometime to play the wanton,
know it was us'd in a disdencious time,
and take by an inch where it might
have farrer. Thus I am ingenious in
confessing (and I know what I mean) be as
ingenious also in repittingly so thou wilt be
a true Christian in *quidam sit hoc
est.* The Author who hath paid nature
best

The Translatar to the Reader.

her due having no Issue descended from his laynes, well knew the maxime *libri sunt liberi*, which caused him be so profuse in giving his 8000. booke, a concatenation of the memorable passages in this our Isle, and our neighbour of Ireland with some extotickes from the year 1571. to the year 1629. two wherof only saw light, the rest running the same hazard which abortives doe, are involved in a Scotch mist.

I have entirely transcribed the History of Scotland, so far as is instant, knowing that Master Cambden (who now speakes English) will supply the rest for our own Nation, that the Author had no other end then free himselfe from that tye, wherewith he stood engag'd to his Countrey, may appear in all his actions an abbreviation whereof it writ in these, or the like Characters over Enderburgh Colledge gate.

Master Robert Johnston Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, expended upon this University eight Fellowships, the disbursements concerning which, amounted to twelve thousand pounds; he enriched the Library with many volumes; commanded John Jossy to erect these faire

The Translator to the Reader.

four chambers, and by his last will be left 40000. pound to be distributed in pi-ous uses for the City, with many other deeds of his bountiful minde, he left them materiall monuments of his piety in the yeare of our Lord 1639.

If my infant quill shall faile in its enterprize, and by blotting these few sheets, blot the Authors candor, & per-spicuity: let me desire thee, by that which is the desires of thy soule, to take off those imputations from the Author by a Metamorphosis of thy owne; thus I shall be perpetually engaged to thee in condiscending to my poore re-quests, and the world to me, in that I have engaged thy quill.

Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua. Mart.

This is favorable.

T. M.

The



The Author to the Reader.

EI who have taken upon me to handle, and set Posterity know whose memorabile Acts of Queen Elizabeth and King James; having heretofore given demonstrations of greater diligence, and fidelity, then eloquence of Phrase, can by these my Intellectuals, and willing endeavours, addle any sparkle to the beauty of this our Britaine, I shall account it a superabundant fruit of my labours: and as I dare not invite your pallat to any excellent, or egregiuos banquet, having taken an account of my owne strenght, where I finde nothing save a great burthen, and perhaps a dangerous undertaking. The integrity of my conscience, the wisedome and humanity of my Readers, who will deigne to foster, I doubt not, these my lucubrations, gave life to my resolues in displaying those heroick performances of the fore-named Potentates to the open view of all. Beleeve it, my fauour is not mercenary, nor pinned upon any mans fauour. I have brought forth no abortive, the product of my braime I sacrifice to your censures, so I am full of hopes my labours shall not be ingratefull. And now Gentlemen, I supplicate upon the knees of ardency, that you adhibite such equity in reading, as you desire me to do in writing: I look for no other reward of my endeavours then this, of a good report, and permanent memory when I have satisfied nature.

The Author to the Reader.

I value not much what breath every man is pleased to blow upon this Infant, knowing that there is not any thing sublimer so exquisite which will relish in the Critical palates of our Sciolists, who suppose themselves the Censors of elegancy. My language is not in that Character, that an ingenuous Reader may give it an ambiguous Interpretation, or call any thing into question; seeing that naturally benevolens and understanding men are courteous, and so humane, as to give every man his due, nor eying so nearely the ornaments of speech as the truth therof: whereas maligning, base, harsh, detractiong, envious spirits put all things well spoken upon the Rack of a sinistre Interpretation, depraving the whole structure of the building, erecting strong Batteries of malice against others. If the booke of these men are shot from the bowes of levity, or rasonesse, I mace not: if from the vulgar ignorance, I despise it: if of malice, I forgette them: But I tremble at, may rather adore, and admire the others gravities, prudencie, authority. It lyes not in the verge of any mortall to compose a Ditty delightfull to every eare, seeing some delight to wallow in the mire of obsoleete words; while others set their repose in grave and sage sentences: others take pleasure in Laconical brevity, and are overjoyed with a concise and subtile pen; others, as if offended with brevity and over accutenesse, labours after a dilated and sublime language; it's the folly now in fashion amongst our writers, to effect Cæsars sublime eloquence, Cato or Sallusts brevity, Tacitus pompe, Liviæ Eagle-scarring, and sweetly moving speech. This productiōn I ingeniously confess, hath not any indument above the vulgar: expect only to see her present

The Author to the Reader.

you with Britains actions, barely invested with
cloathes of necessity, devoyd of Fucus, imbro-
dering insinuation, or inveterate heart-burning.
Might my trembling pen adde any rittle of ho-
nour to their late Illustrious Majesties: or muzzle
the blacke mouthes of detraction then my de-
sires arrive at the haven of repose. Lastly, ha-
ving sequestred my thoughts from gaping after
vaine breath of praise, and popular applause.
I send not this forth as an Herald of my inge-
nuity, but rather an Index of labour, which
will say my end of intention was not glory, but
desire of truth, and a good report in after ages.
I matter not what calumnies the ignorant, or
Criticke do cast, or the obliterations of such,
who personating Censorers, metamorphose many
things according to the dictate of their owne
will, botching up some few depraved addistions,
or else top off seeming exuberances, who sup-
pose no Author worthy their perusal which
speake not with a refined Ciceronian tongue,
supposing to compose a Garland of glory for their
owne brows, by descanting on Letters or Syl-
lables, if by a bare conjecture they can restore
lustre to any one word, they are presently eleva-
ted with a superstoical arrogancy: Mistake me
not, for as I cannot embrace the confidence of
these men, so by no means do I derogate any
thing from the various prelections of the lea-
rned, from their corrections, observations (which
are collected with fidelity, and modesty, both in
opinion and conjecture) upon the obscure and
depraved places of Authors. But methinks I
heare some say, What a Candle at noon-day, Mr.
Caintden being every way a superlative scholar,
hath compiled Annals both true, naked, comeley,
and delectable, of such Acts as Queen Elizabeths
Reigne

The Author to the Reader.

Raigne produced, which might deter any other from writing thereof. Surely, that rare Author weighes as sad in the ballance of my understanding as in any others: and by how much he exceeds in modesty, so much the more he attracts me to light my candle at his Luminary: nor can I memorize him without a congratulation, in that he would accommodate others whose minds were bent upon compiling an History, with convenient matterials, as he candidly avers in his Preface to the Reader: If so, I hope my candid and impartiall Judges (who have the authority to adjudg of my imbecility & rash attempts) will acquit these my imbecile endeavours after so exquisite an Author, not to be altogether foolish, nor my undertakings rash: however, I know they will absolve me as innocent, pardon me if nocent. To draw to a haven, if any Popeling shall brand me for seeming to elevate the Queen of England above the sphere of her deserts, let him know, truth speaks not the commemoration of any benefit I enjoyed, or the hope of future advancement; it was the Chariot of those Angelicall vertues adorning her soule, which mounted her so high, for which that wicked brood in vaine envied her; and as infamous Rebels who had divested themselves of all allegiance and fidelity to Prince or Countrey, barked against her in their Pulpits, against whom the wicked Jesuites inveighed, those whom neither fear nor modesty, nor religion could deter from machinating the most wicked of Plots, robbing by the high way without being punished, amplifying their fortunes so far as either their violence or deceit could extend; hatching plots to ruinate the Nobility, disturbing the Kingdom by their temerity and madnesse, and foster the ignorant multitude

The Author to the Reader.

multitude with frenzy, that they alone like Wolves or Lyons might dominie in the Church. For my part, I suppose every Writer is engaged to resist and delineate their rash attempts, and perfidious practises, who strive to overthrow their Countrey ; being Authors and Architec-tors of every molestation. And now Readers let me tell you in this Tract, it will be no lesse apparent than if writ with a beam from the sun, how zealous I have prosecued what ever might be materiall to the truth of History, to excite my Readers minds to embrace vertue, honesty, and wisedome. If in the least degee I hold correspondency with your Expectations, and execute my Office, (a faithfull Historian) my Evaluations will be abundant, if my judgement, (which surely is very little) may have your approbations, your often perusal of these my endeavours will invite me so much the more to perfect, and put a period to my begun purposes : so that I shall be at your command, ready to give life to some other birth of my braine.

THE

THE
HISTORIE
OF
SCOTLAND,
During the Minority of
King *JAMES.*

Anno Domini. 1572.

He Diadem of Scotland adorned King *James* the sixth, ere his head was wel out of its Cradle, his Mother consenting thereto: but the disparity betwixt his age and rule, caused him govern by proxie: so that while a guardian sat at the sterne of the Common-wealth, he enjoyed the Soveraignty and Title of King: His childe-hood was placed in the hazards of extreame danger, tossed by the strivings of fortune; Hee was bereaved of his Father, while the Cradle was the place of his repose; The horrid tempests of bosome Jars and civill distempers, hurried the

P. B. 55 Queene

2 *The History of SCOTLAND,*

Queen Mother(having deuested her selfe
of Majesticall robes) into exile. Nor
was the period set here, for he was well
nigh overwhelmed by the floods of sedi-
tion, and buslings of the Nobility a-
bout regency in the Weale publique,
which molested his inward quiet. The
slaughter of the Earles of *Murrey* and
Linnex, Protectors (added more fuel to
the fire of disturbance) the Earle of *Mar*,
a man exhibiting no small lustre of equi-
ty and prudence in time of his regencie,
was swallowed up by I know not what
sodaine death: thereupon succeeded the
Nobles Election of the Earl of *Morton* to
be Regent: the residue of the Kings mi-
nority was obscured by quotidiā whirl-
winds, storms, and tempests. These o-
minous passages of his Fathers bitter fu-
nerall, Mothers flight and banishment,
the most execrable murther of his Gran-
father, no sooner had their exits, then
the smiling face of Heaven caused af-
faires to succeed more prosperously, so
that in future, he did as it were compose
mirrors of felicity and vertue, for his
Successors to behold themselves in; such
may we nominate the almost lavish ex-
pence and pompe he manifested in so-
lemnizing his Mothers Funerall, cau-
sing

sing the Law revenge his Grandfathers
quarrell, the sword his Fathers.

In the midst of domestick disconsola-
tions, and the State publique perturba-
tions, Morton being elected to steer the
Common-wealth, the transferring of
which power converted his thoughts to
the Republique, so that he by his auth-
ority summoned the Nobility to hold a
Parliament at Edinborough, in which was
enacted divers Laws, profitable for the
defence of the reformed Religion, the
Kingdomes tranquillity, and His Maje-
sties safety; He likewise with the con-
sent of the Parliament, decreed that
such as refused the reformed Churches
Communion (unless after warning ex-
hibited) they repented of their supersti-
tious madnesse, should be branded with
the note of Infamy, not worthy to
beare office in the State, or be advanced
to any dignity. Secondly, that such as
were contumaciously averse to the
Protestant Religion, should lose the
priviledge of Subjects. Thirdly, those
whom the Church did excommunicate,
to be held Rebels; Lastly, all Subjects
should be bound to defend the received
Protestant profession with their persons
and estates, against all such Potentates

as sided with the Counsell of Trent, to the destruction of Protestants. And there issued forth a Proclamation in the Kings name, to make all Popish Bishops uncapable of bearing any office or publicke employment, whether they were of Ecclesiastical or Civil Jurisdiction, unless according to the solemne forme of abjuration, they renounced publiquely their erroneous tenents: but the antient Protestant Ministers who detested the dregs of popish superstition, were not to expect any diminution of honor or Jurisdiction. And it was further declared, that forthwith all Massemoners should be devested, and stript of their functions and Ecclesiastical revenues.

These things thus established, many who were solely addicted to the Romish religion, yet being seazed on by fear of losing their estates, did not only sweare to the Protestant Religion, but also confirmed the same by subscription. Let not here be matter of wonder admistred, that the Religion within so many precedent ages, had by the three runged ladder of mans authority, covetousnesse, and popish tyranny, attained to an incredible altitude, should now

during the Minority of K. JAMES. 5

at once, by the hearing of mans threatenings and feare of loosing estates , fall flat to the ground.

But to make our progresse in the Infancy of the Churches reformation, certaine men were elected Ephori, or as others call them, Superintendents, who were invested with authority to ordain, chaste, or displace Ministers : these men not differing from others either in habite or dignity , governed Nationall, Provinciall , and Presbyteriall Synods, according to the dictates of their owne will, every man being attentive to the opinion of Superintendents.

This institution had its rise from the downfall of the Romish , and restauration of the Protestant Religion , on which depends the Kings splendor , the Kingdomes security. The Regent Morton conceived the Function of Prelates to be no lesse necessary then commodious, yet he desired that it might be enacted that Orthodox Bishops in Scotland should be regulated according to the Church of Englands rule , that such Bishops as were blinded with the mists of Popery might be ejected , wishing withall those who were to enjoy the title and revenue of the Bishops, should

be men of quiet natures, and that they might freely give their Votes in Parliament, be abridged of exercising authority over other Ministers, wholly abstaining from that part of their Office so great, so free was the power of Synods, Presbyters, and moderate Presidents in that tempest.

Religion thus settled, and the Princes safety so observed, *Morton* had time to take a view of Civill, and private affaires; he had a vigilancie, least any thing obnoxious to that obligation of Queen *Elizabeths* amity might enterrene the education, and conservation of His Majestie: He conferred on *Alexander Eskine*, the Earle of *Marr* being as yet rather fit to be educated then to educate, he constituted *George Beuchanan* (a man ascended to no little height of fame by the scale of learning) his Tutor which with exquisite care and diligence in teaching him piety to God, and justice to men he performed.

These things being in agitation, *Iames Hamilton*, Duke of *Castlerayld*, the Earles of *Arguile* and *Hunly*, *Hume*, *Seton*, *Haris*, auncient Barons of the Kingdome, with some others who morred in no inferior sphere, seeing Insur-

cy adorned with Majestie, and the Regency of the State in the hands of a protector under a childs domination, began to murmur against the Vice-royes government, and withstand him, by leaning to the French faction, least otherwise his authority might be corroborated: But to overturne a government established by Parliament, was of more difficulty to effect, for the Protector being by these blasts and combinations awakened, became daily more cautious, and fortified himselfe against such attempts by the forts of the Citizens love, prudent deportment in governing, and renowne of his friends; yet hee would not bee adverse to any counsell, tending to tranquility, if such a happy Star might appeare in that horizon.

Much about this time *John Knox*, ver-ry famous for being a Temple Incendiary, and an imitator of the Vandalls devastations, under the pretence of Religion, ruinates the monuments of our Ancestors piety, suffering not so much as Church bells or leads to scape his sacrilegious raving hands, a beaken apt to have put the whole Kingdome in a posture of war.

2 *The History of S C O T L A N D,*

These things thus upon the Stage,
Morton extinguished the lustre of repute
he had already lighted, and that he ho-
ped in the future to kindle, by the ob-
loquie of one infamous fact, which was
thus: The Earles of *Northumberland* and
Westmerland adjudging their case despe-
rate at home, fled privately into *Scot-
land*, that so they might either by flight
or private lives divert the currant of pu-
nishment; *Charles Nevill* Earle of *West-
merland* sojourned at the house of *Carr
Farniburft*, or *Buckclough*, untill fearing
the *English* Army under the conduct of
the Earle of *Sussex*, he made his escape
into *Flanders*, there spending the residue
of his days in indigency. As for *Thomas
Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland* (a man of
auncient Family) the Lady *Fortune*
(whose will is her law to rule by) gave
him the ignoble and forsaken woods of
Harcley for habitation, and his com-
rades were the *Grames*, infamous for
robberies, who had a greater eye to per-
petrate wickednesse, then to keep their
promise, they nefariously deliver this
banished Earle lurking in Cottages, to
Murrey the Protector, who least hee
should be thought to desert his office or
trust, dreaded to deliver him to be swal-
lowed

lowed up of his enemies. But after that Morton being placed on the pinnacle of honour, falling either by the error of his minde, or longing after money, spontaneously delivered Northumberland (whom honour had made great, and to whom he stood engaged by the tyes of demerit) into the hands of Henry Cary, Baron Hunsdon governour of Barwicke, for some reward promised ; But Northumberland (a branch of that great stock of Piercies) not long after was lopped off with the fatall Axe at Yorke : the fruit of so ungratefull wickednesse, the Protector received in the *ultimum* of his life, as if God punished such a fact.

The knife of envy ere this had parted the Kingdome into two unnaturall factions of Son and Mother, King, and captivated Queene ; In this dissention many of the Nobility displaying the Banner of publique good, strove to advance their owne honour and potency; England and France were not wanting in frequent Missions to attract the opposites to accord, and lay downe their armes : But the French K. sent Monsieur Viriae Embassador into Scotland, to see in what condition the Kingdome stood in, and to supplant peace, if it lay with-

in the virge of his effecting, which part he exquisitely performed for the Vizor of his Embassage permitted him not on-
ly to stand as spectator, but to act the
fomenter of War against the Viceroy.
Queen Elizabeth on the other side per-
ceiving the plot was as diligent to coun-
termine him, which Shee did by dispat-
ching *Henry Killeghew* Embassador into Scotland, that he might do his ulti-
mate devoir in resisting *Viriat* by clea-
ving to the Protestants.

The Protector delighting more in the pleasant streames of peace, then in the bloody waters of war, endeavoured in a long Oration made to the Nobles, to induce to concord, conjuring them by their fidelity and allegiance to bury in oblivion all private injuries, so to era-
dicate the thoughts of war, as that they should have had no moie in remembrance, to remember the forgetting of all con-
troversies and discords, nor try the last of refuges; For which prudent moderation, those who had not tasted of the bitter roote of affliction, congratulated his endeavours, and desired God prosper him in this businesse. *Killeghew* the English Embassador gave sincere de-
monstrations of his desires to reduce the
Kingdome

during the Minority of K. JAMES. II

Kingdome into the haven of tranquillity : but Monsieur *Viriac* the French Orator, or rather the *Guises* Embassador, strives to launch her forth into the deepe of Civill broyles by his alluring the Chiefes of *Scotland* to restore Popery , and violently re-establish the Queen of *Scots* in her Throne, assuring those of the French Faction (if their resolutions hold firme) should be assured of aide ere Long.

After this many conferences of composure were betwixt the ringleaders of either party , at last Truce was taken, and Perth appointed the place of convening : the love of peace and quiet , and loathing of war , are principles which nature hath endued us with: the time of consultation was not to be till the tenth of February , and till that day of convening was come , all acts of hostility were to surcease , and so continuing till the Treaty ended.

Neverthelesse William *Kirtade* Lord of *Grange* , Governour of *Edenburough* Castle, whose fiery genius made a discord in this sweete harmony of civill concord : The Nobility of both Parties desired him not to be so averse in so happy

happy an opportunity for the Commonwealth, nor to set the State upon the rack of discord, under pretence of siding with either Faction: but this wholsome counsell could not any wayes demoove him from his more desperate progresse: whether it were that hee was excited thereto by his confidence in that inexpugnable place, against which hee supposed neither force nor art could so far prevaile as enter or demolish, it being provided with Ammunition and Victuall for a long siege. The Castle hath the advantage of an high rock inaccesable on every part, and fortified by a Fen or lake on the side, and a moate which surrounds it. It may be likewise supposed his courage was sharpened by the whetstone of hope which he fixed on the French Forces ready to come, whom he supposed would free him from all exigencies, in that he had sent his brother *James Kircade* not many dayes before into France to make knowne their condition, and implore them to send men and money; But how closely soever this crafty counsell was kept, yet it arived at the Regents eares, who knowing the Castle of Blacknesse seated on the banks of Forth, to be the
most

most safe and convenient receptacle for *Kircade*, covertly complies with *Alexander Stuart* the Governor thereof, who wanted him to be his *admiral* (though of the adverse party) and by faire promises, which were seconded with gifts, he drew him to serve his King, to stay *Kircade*, and seaze on the money at his returne, and the conclusion of this plot gave a just correspondency to the premisses, for *James Kircad* returning from *France* with some 1000 crowns of gold to elevate the spirits of the Queenes party, sailed to *Blacknesse*, not having a thought of the Governors deserting their party, since hee had not long before solemnly vowed never to renounce it: thus did he throw himselfe headlong into the snare, where he was caught, and the treasure seazed on; Whereupon the Governor posts to *Edenburough*, that hee might acquaint the Viceroy with the successe.

Now accurate *Kircade* knowing well that he was circumvented, and at the Enemies disposall, corrupted his keepers and watch with those few crownes hee had reserved, so that by the sodaine change of *Fortunes wheel*, and souldiers perfidiousnesse who were on the watch

watch of a prisoner, he was metamorphised into a president, the keyes and custody being delivered him, thus he repayed the fraudulent man in his owne coyne.

The Sunne had not twice runne his course ere Stuart with his unarmed company, not harbouring the least suspition entered, and by the souldiers whom Kincade had suborned for the betraying, was presently cast into prison : where having a guard set over him, was kept in fetters ; But the tediousnesse of imprisonment caused him study revenge, and opportunity of alienating his Keepers, and the souldiers affection from Kincade, so that he might entangle his adversary in the same net which so lately caught him, he being dressed in the garbe of squalour and sorrow, made the indignity of his condition the subject of a dolefull story to fill some of the souldiers eares, entreating them by all those old tyes of souldiers fidelity, by those many hard shippes wherof he participated with them, to commiserate his case, and repare the breach of trust made by them or their Comrades, by effecting some noble exploit of trust ; Lastly, to wipe off by some officions

performance, when opportunity might be their i^vnue, with blots of disgrace injected upon that *quondam* Governour, the very deformity of their so closely circumvented, & depressed Governour, and the remembrance of his former dignity, raised the common souldiers melt with pitty and compassion, and in this nick of time, *Fortune* presented a pat opportunity to the souldiers acceptance for innovation of their condition; and thus it happened: *Kircade* to demonstrate himselfe a loving Husband, would with his maniall servants accompany his Wife, departing from him out of the Castle: but he was no sooner forth, then hastily shot out by the combined souldiers, who brake open the prison doores, and caused a seqnestration passe twixt the fetters and *Alexander Stuarts* leggs, setting him gently at liberty. He (Fortune delighting to play the Chame-lions part) of a President became a prisoner, of a captive is become a Captaine, and the Castle (as if willing) to shew it selfe a changeling to day, it favoured this, yesterday the other party.
While frequent betrayings, Peers revolting, & Regents murthers, infested the Kingdome, the most eminent of either

either party wearied with the sustentation of so long and grievous dissentions upon the forementioned 10th of February met at Perth, to consult about the reducing of the Kingdome to its former quiet. The Viceroy accompanied with others of the Nobility of the Kings party, appeared; for the Queens party, there was present the Earle of Huntly the Queens Vicepresident for the North parts of Scotland, with the chiefe of the Hamiltons, and the rest whose affections were conglutinated to her, there it was concluded by the interposition of Qu Elizabeths power; After long debates had about the conjunction of King and Queen in Regency, that there should be a cessation from armes on both sides, and an act of perpetuall oblivion upon all offences committed, except the murthering of the King, Murrey, and Lenox, Protectors: private wrongs were to be forgotten, least concord should be infringed, and private and publique injuries were to have their pardons; al mercenary souldiers to be disbanded, save foure companies which the Regent was to keep on foote so long as the Parliament might conceive any profit accruing thence to the Kingdome; all should

embrace

embrace the Religion professed in Scotland, acknowledge the Kings Primacy, and Supremacy, as well in Jurisdiction as Authority : that whatsoever should bee enterprized after the publication thereof in the Queens name, to be null, and of no validity, whether publicinely or privately acted. To fulfill these Articles, both parties were bound by oath, delivering of Hostages, and other pledges, so that civill dissentions grew sleepey, and Peace was obtained by the Protectors speciall vigilancy and care : untill that the Lord Grange (a man rather blowing tempests then commodious breath) both despising the King and Viceroyes authority, not desiring the security of his Countrey, sought more for the opportunity of fomenting War, being fed with the maine hope of aid from France and Flanders.

For no sooner was the Truce expired, but he thundered with a menacing kind of noyse upon the City of Edinburgh, infesting the Citizens with continuall excursions, making their houses sacrifices, by throwing granadoes and scalding pitch thereon ; Hee sent such thundring Nuncios into the most famous streets in the City, as that scarce any

any passed without extreame danger of his life. Nor was the Edenburgians much short of him in rage, after they had once taken up armes in defence of their City; For being set downe before the Castle, they cast up a slight worke, not ceasing night and day to raise Forts in such convenient places as might hinder the Castillians excursions, so that their City was not so much exposed to the fury of the Merciles fire, although their houses were shot thorow, yet they walk in more security: to conclude, they turne the edge of Granges violence & fury, by diverting the waters course, that instead thereof, affliction might run into the Castle: the diverting of which, and the mingling lime with the water in standing pools, caused many slight skirmishes; At the foot of the rock sweetly issued forth a fountaine of very pleasant water: to defend which, the besieged fellid out at a postern, erecting a bulwark that might conuert their water: & such as were wont to go up and down for water, the besieger on the contrary strove to cut them off from it, thus no day passed, wherein Mars did not display his bloody colours. A great slaughter there was of the common soldiers

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dies ; and the Captain, whose quarters
was neare Gribberts Church. At this
Commander, while hee in the night
carelessly walking the round, was over-
taken by a bullet, which farrmioned
him and five more of the common sort
to apeare at Deaths Court : The besie-
ged threw Granadoes, shot wild fire,
which lighting upon poore thatched
Cottages, burne them, and not far from
the Westgate, many stately buildings
with Ware-houses full of rich Merchan-
dize run the same hazard.

The Citizeus were sunroinded with
feare and care, supposing the City but
full soon Grang'd to, exceding per-

danger or timidity so much affrighted
them ; the fire being alwayes extingui-
shed by the care of their servants ; or did
the daily terrors trouble them so much,
as did the urgent waves of slare torture
the Regents brests : for though he had
besieged the Castle, yet there was a fa-
mine of Engines offensive in his Camp.

The Protector (least he should spend
his time to no purpose) sent aduers
conveniente men to divert the Gover-
nour iforth the Queenes party, and to
embrace peace ; and to this end proffers
him very reasonable condicions. While
things

things were in a reasonable posture, these instructions being given; the men whom Morton had selected to treat, set forward to meet, and meate with ~~Parr~~ the Lord Grange's Nephew, betwixt Leith and Edenburgh, where they manifested the Regents great desire to avoid effusion of blood, desiring withall that they would surrender themselves, i bee obedient to the Protector, acknowledging the Kings authority. But these Propositions had no other answer of the courageous young Gallant, then an obstinate denyall and refusall, nor would he transact the negotiation of peace; The Treaty breaking off, both parties departed in great rage.

The Scots being trained up in the Academy of Mars, least (through idleness at home) they should prove ill Proficients travelled into Holland, Swetland, & France; there giving many demonstrations of valour, following Pallas close at the heels. Envoyes sent to Edinburgh was the stage of Warres, Mr. John Knox, as if inspired by heaven, in a most eloquent Sermon, gives a prediction of the assaulting of the Castle, which as it was a goodly act, so it should want no lesse success, and

and that mad man Orange should come over the walls, and rubbish in a rope to treat, which succoured according to his words.

The French King sent Monsieur Grey to understand how affaires stood, who writ backe that Scotland & England were united by League, that his propositions of conjoyning the King and Queen in government, or tolleration of the Popish Religion, would be null, besides it could not be effected without the High Court of Parliament, who had already removed her from the Throne, and extirpated Popery roote and brach, and that the Viceroy with the consent of the Councell, had sent the Queene and Roman religion into perpetuall banishment, and no tyme shewes any ill to

Queene Mary. (a Lady of an undaunted spirit) hearing hereof, excites all Princes to send aid, even of his Holinesse himselfe, and she privately covenants with the Guises to set her at liberty.

Morton seeing the siege prolonged, the Governours audacity, and the slow progresse in besieging, produced more detriment to the besiegers, then to the besieged; withall considering that his

small

small forces were not potent enough to enter for a place every way fortified, sent to implore of Englishtmen and an English nation, which was condiscended aintoy upon these conditions, that the Vice-Toy should not make any composition with the besieged, without the Queenes consent; that he should not receive present, or succour any English fugitives; and if the Castle should be surrendered, that what ever was in it, should be freebooty for the besiegers, save what was the Kings Jewells or precious Ornaments. In about Fours moneths brewhere
The Protector being greatly desirous to obtaine the Castle, graffs all the Propositions. Not long after, the English Navy laden with Cannones Engines of all sorts, powder and iron bullet, & other ammunition, laid at anchor in the Haven of Leith neer Firth, where the Sea stretcheth forth one of her armes to embrake the floods. Besides, William Davy Marshall of Battrick, marched into Scotland by land with 3000 Foot, who declared Her Majesties of England sincere love and ardent affection to Her Neighbours of Scotland, and that they might give a candid manifestacion thereof. This exploit was undertaken, the greatest

test part of which charge and trouble
Shee sustained her selfe, that they mights
restore them to their formeri freedome
and peace: which were they would not
effect; their owne freedome and peace
should run the same hazards, all which
Shee hoped they would not forget to
remember.

The English and Scots having joyned
Forces ere they mounted their Canon,
fought by all meanes possible to have
the Castle surrendred: but the Canons of
treaty not making any breach in their
breasts, they begin furiously to assault
the Castle, so that 4. of the Castle Tow-
ers begin to tumble for fear: then moale
like they undermined and rayfed Tren-
ches upon the sharpe fide of the hill.
Since nature had prohibited the sur-
rounding it, Drury supplyed what e-
ver was deficient for opposing, so that
no man might passe in or out of the Ca-
stle. That performed, hee mountes 30.
brasse pieces, with whiche he batters the
walls for foure dayes together without
any intermission, so that in fine David's
Tower receiving many wounds, yeelds
it selfe captive to ruine, and with an hi-
deous noyse layes its airy head on the
grotind, leaving the Defendant naked

to

to the enemies fury : the first day whien
as yet there was scarce hope left of resis-
ting, while their bodies were not defat-
igated, they valiantly received the
charge, and maintained the breach, sen-
ding ever and anon Embassadours to
death, or the Chirurgions, to tell them
that the Messengers had shewed more of
tumult then valour in entring the wals,
art countermined art, and force was an-
swered with force , having hitherto endur-
ed what cruelty could afflict. At last
they begin to dispaire of their strength,
either in that the Cannons sent such
shours of lead (which watered their bo-
dies with drops of blood) or that the
rocke brake, or their houses fell , or in
that the number of their slaine and
wounded were many , or that Captain
Trotter was fallen, who while hee lived,
made good the breach with his owne
sword.

The English perceiving their courage
to be queld , filling the ayre with their
cryes , sets ladders to the lower walls
halfe ruined , getting over , some few
resisting, and those few ill armed for re-
sistance being already conquered with
griefe, were beaten down ; The souldi-
ers in the lowertower seeing themselves

not able to resist the insulting *Engliss*, retire into the upper, but no sooner there then assaulted with the distrust of their owne and the places debility, for they were diven into great straits by reason of the penury of water, which caused such debility of body, as they could not endure any more hardship. All was resolved now to yeeld, a parley was desired, the next day Truce was taken, *Henry Ley* an *English* man, and *George Fleck* a *Scot*, *Merton's* Sisters son, were delivered as Hostages. The Lord *Grange*, *Robert Melvyn*, and *Petarow* climbing over the walls, for the gates were obstructed, (*Knox* his prophesie in this being accomplished) canie to treat with *Drury*: Their demands were to enjoy life and security, but could obtaine nothing, save to yeeld themselves and all they had to the Queene of *Englands* mercy: In this pittifull plight and deplorable condition (seeing the laws of necessity must be obeyed) they yeeld themselves up to the Conquerours pleasure, and the Queen of *Englands* mercy: the common souldiers laying down their arms were safely dismissed. After the Castle was surrendered, many considerable persons were taken prisoners: among others

thers these were of speciall note , *Alexander Hume* being the flower of his Family, and in the flower of his strength, the Lord *Grange* a man courageous and valiant; Secretary *Matlaine* renowned among strangers , and adored by such as knew him for his valour, with *John* his Brother, who afterwards was Chancellour, whose youth was decked with singular vertue and excellency in Arts, especially with the imitation of his Brother, *Petarow* one of great authority and estimation amongst those of his owne Faction , *Robert Melvyn* whose accurate ingenuity could sustaine the most weighty affaires ; besides *Cockman* and *Mosney* two rich Citizens of *Edinburgh*, and the renowned Countesse of *Arguile*, the late wife of James the fifth, who was the daughter of an Harlot.

Thus skill and valour of the English in besieging, caused the Castle and 200. souldiers to surrender themselves in the space of 33. dayes ; as for *Matlaine*, hee lay long under the tyranny of the gout and crampe , which ceased upon his whole body. Natures candle being come to a stiffe , which was extinct by the breaking in of that vast Ocean of sorrow and sicknesse while hee was in prison

son at Leith, or else he dyed voluntarily to avoid the enemies severity : he was a man whom nature had adorned with the accoutrements of accuratenesse and prudence , and would have exhibited the same, if Fortune (the over-swaier of humarie counsells) had not delighted to make him like her selfe , blinde with publique calamities, but mortals are not cautelous enough to withstand Fortunes fury. It was reported that *Matlain* poisoned himselfe: after the Castles surrender, *George Douglas* the Regents Brother with a guard was sent to receive the treasure, guns, and the Kings Utensels, the souldiers according to the agreement having the goods and treasure given them for pillage , which the Citizens had sent thither as to a most safe treasury. Not many dayes after, Queen Elizabeths pleasure was exhibited and made known, the Lord *Grange* and his Brother *James* were executed by the common Hang-man in the Marketplace of *Edenburgh* , where the people displayed his gallantry in its colours , relating how great & how many gulphs of dangers he had shut for the publique liberty, what attempts he had undertaken against the *French* and *English*, for

the safety and honour of his Countrey, when he was even ready to suffer death, no tongue suffered his former renown to be forgotten, notwithstanding all this, the sad remembrance of their City burning, being fresh in their memorie, cryed so loud in their eares, as they sought revenge by seeing him suffer: *Mosney* and *Cockran*, both Gold-smiths, took their journeys into another world from the Gallows,

Queene Elizabeth obtaining of the Protector that the lives and estates of *Hume*, *Petarow*, and *Melvin* should bee preserved with the rest, onely their persons should be imprisoned: by this act of clemency she became admired for mansuetude and mercy,

Thus the *English* setting a period to those disasters, they came to quiet, (coming thither by invitation of the Protector, and compulsion of *Grange* his rashnesse) leaves *Scotland* in tranquillity, and with the losse of a few men returned with their prize to *Barwicke*.

The raging stormes of civill war being overblown, the heate of killing, firing and spoylng were allaid. And now *Morton* to induce the bloody iuinded & warriors, to embrace peace, quiet, and humanity,

humanity, with great diligence educated the noble young branches in the liberall sciences, that the publique safety and Kingdomes tranquility might have firme foundation ; he did not give any manifestation of grudge against the *Hamiltons*, who were in those days no lesse potent in power then allies, but rather labors to compose such differences as kept the Nobility disunited; & to this end calls a Parliament at *Edenbury*, in which, for the publique good, he suppresseth divorces, adulteries, pil-laging, murthers, rapine, burning, robbing, and luxurie, besides many acts he passed against cozenage in bargaining, and out of the rest selects a chiefe number (whom long experience had endued with knowldg fit for such undertakings) to consult about State affaires. Hee made all Malignants to become Aspen leaves , austereley punishing such as had contaminated their hands in the late Kings blood , or were any wayes conscious thereof : he constituted Sir *John Carmichell* a gallant spirit, Warden of the Marches, gave him an annuall stipend, and the command of so many souldiers as might prohibite those violaters of humane institutions , who
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casting off all obedience to the league, made incursions and wasted the borders of *England*: not to expiate, he brought forth many hopefull blossomes for future government, being of an honourable presence, to receive the popular applause, in that he trod in the steps of moderation, not satiating or thirsting after blood, but with the sword of Justice cut away all corrupt matter where ever it was.

This weather was too faire to continue long, for seeing himselfe to be invested with command, hee lets loose the raines, riding after lust and covetousnesse, making incursions into the Subjects coffers, & under the pretext of Justice, makes the Law denounce severity, that hee might the sooner fill the jawes of his greedy avarice. This sodaine commutation exhibited as sodain rumors, for *Fame* now began to blast, rather then blazeth his name. He called the Court Officers to such a strict account, as that they did not without some misery performe: having exhausted their treasures, they were then to informe the Judges selected for that purpose, of all that had eaten flesh in *Lent*, who were commanded to appear:

and

and if they could not free themselves thereof by oath, the Judges pronounced them guilty of the breach of the Law, and inflicted punishment according to the Statute, which the Protector seldom or never remitted: but when he perceived the Commonwealth impoverished, he supposed it safer to enhance privately the Kings coine, than publickly to gape after the Citizens estates. And now being Lord of an ample fortune, he maintained his retinue with the dignity of moderation in food and apparel, converting both publick and private riches to honour & magnificence, erecting that Palace of Dalkeith to his no small charge, adorning it with Tapestry and incomparable pieces of art, so that its splendor almost soars to a Majestical stateliness; he caused rich pieces of silver and gold to be coined which to this day is hoarded up in Usurers coffers: on the one side the gold bore King James the fixt Portraiture, with the inscription of *In utramq; paratus* on the one side: on the other side was a Lyon rampant, Mars in a double tressure counterflowred, being the royal Arms of Scotland within this inscription, *Parere subjectos, et debellare super-*

bos : The silver pieces bore two swords with *Trajans Motto*, which hee together with the sword delivered to the Major of the City.

Pro me si mereor, si non, in me.

He was the first that brought the detriment of brazen coine to the Common-wealth : for the *Scots* before this had nothing currant but gold and silver, which now was corrupted both at home & in the Netherlands by the Merchants, who being slaves to their unjust gaine, transpoited the starling money into forraign parts.

These his exactions were observed by an ingenious foole of his, *Patricke Bovy*, who used ever and anon to rub his Masters soares, as may candidly appeare by this subsequent story. It so fortuning that some importunate beggers beseeched the Viceroy to relieve their poverty : which being over-heard of the Foole, it was as earnestly begged to have these importunate fellows burned, which moved the Regent extreamly, so that he told him he was an uncharitable man, not to shew mercy to those that so ardently sought it : hereupon the Foole instantly replied, what and if ye commit these as fuel to the flames

flames to day , ere the Sun shall run his course; to morrow you can make as many rich men beggers, intimating thereby that his rapacity being conjoyned to covetousnesse , eate up the Citizens fortunes.

But in conclusion , having reduced the Kings coffers to a little purse , hee sets upon the Clergie , purposing to make them a bit to stay his hungry stomach ; Such Benefices as were vacant, the revenue being small , he bestowed upon any Protestant Ministers : but those of a greater value were conditionally given to Court Preachers that his clyents and favourites might have some annuall fruit of their labour ; His spurious brats were the enjoyers of Rectories and other Church Benefices which were no leſſe faire then profitable ; In this storme these were the barnes into which the spirituall mens harvests were gathered.

But be pleased to go retrograde with me in observing the Churches Ataxy even from the beginning, for it is worth your review. Upon the Protestants desire to Queen Mary for the sustentation of their Ministers, seeing all the spiritualls were in the possessions of Papists :

Shee assembled the High Priests, the Prelates, and such of the Popish Clergy as were of especiall note, admonishing rather then entreating them, because relief could be no otherwise obtained for the Protestant Ministers to put to their assiting hands: Shee was confident there was not any in that great Convention who would ether refuse to relieve or excuse the Ministers poverty, which Shee desired might bee done willingly; in that the diminution of their fruits could not be done without injury. The issue of the meeting was a setting a part of the thirds of Spiritualties, with which her Majestie was to relieve the Orthodox Ministers, as if it were a meere donative; But the conclusion seemed to either party a collusion. The Popish faction grievously complained that their wings were clipp'd, the Protestants suppose themselves not at all subelevated by that affected munificence.

After this a Remonstrance of the Ministers upends is drawn up to the Protector Morton, which he seesnes to take into serious consideration, promising to cut the Popelings avarice, and with it a' l cause of strife, d claring that hee would

would not be deficient in any thing advantagious to the Church, and that every Minister whose life and doctrine were inculpable, should be supplyed with a competency of estate annually, if that the thirds might be granted His Majestie: The Clergie was induced by this pollicitation to subscribe to the compact, obliging them irrevocably to performance. The Viceroy catching the fish he angled for, knowing he wanted ability to perform what was promised, hee supposed it the best way (as the case stood) to commit the cure of 3 or four parishes to one man, that out of the reliques of the thirds might arise a great treasure: this he conceived to be the best gaine those times would afford.

But the Church (although in vaine) exclaiimes that the covenant was infringed while hee made all fish that came to his net, the Ministers were instant and urgent with the Protector, declaring that to appoint Ministers for every Church, and more ample stipends according to the agreement for every minister, was a matter no lesse requisite then of absolute necessity: he with great reluctancy after much debate, refers the businesse

businesse to the Cuncel-table, to whom the Clergy exhibited their bill of complaint against the Viceroy (men of prevalency in the State) declared their sence therein, but nothing was obtained of the Viceroy save delayes; the griefe of this repulse stuck so fast in the Clergies breasts, as that twixt them and the Regent there was a cessation of friendship, which instigated them perpetually, and openly to chaste his libidinosity, disscet his avarice, and aggravate the matter by invectives: but all this winde would shak no corne, for their thundring words was so far from terrifying of him, as that he did not so much as stop their mouths.

Much about this time (after a long perigrination) *Andrew Melvyn* returns to his native soyle (if my judgment fail me not) in the thre tonges, and other polite learning, was not inferiour to many, so exquisite in the Pulpit and lists, as the Andrepoltan Divines could not goe equipage: and in Saint *Andrews*, both his doctrine and authority were more prevalent then any other mans, he being seasoned with the *Genevian* disciplin, drew some young heads to embrace his opinions, of rem

orming the Church of Scotland, according to the Idea of Geneva, which hee prosecuted with such vehemency, as that his spleene begun to rise at the pro-
fall of any other Discipline, then that which he prosecuted, not at all calling to minde, that the Government of a Ci-
ty is different from the government of a Kingdome. But he supposed that if this Discipline should be established, he with
some others of his associates, might steere the Ship of the Church of Scot-
land as they pleased ; to effect which, he inveighes against the office of Bishops
openly in the Pulpit, defaming them
so that they might be depressed, with
what envy could inflict ; hee professed
that there was a parity in the ministry,
and that Ministers were not inferiour to
Bishops : and those Tenets were no soo-
ner broached then there were two sorts
of men to drink it up ; one was Laicks,
supposing this the direct way to obtain
Spiritualities into their own disposing ;
the other was Clergy, who by the slip
of ambition grew higher in the desire
of honour : these men iuflamed the al-
ready incited people by their hot dis-
putes, and state-meddling Sermons,
which caused an unbridled and indomi-
table

table licentiousnesse of tumults; a great part of Scotland had their affections conglutinated to erect the *Geneva Discipline*, and extirpate Episcopall authority and dignity: these vapours arising caused a cruell tempest, which tossed the Arke of the Church. In this storne the Arch-Bishop of St. Andrewes and Glasgow laboured with a strong hand against *Melvyn*, administering such things as that season required. *Adamson* Arch-bishop of St. Andrewes, made his ingenuity shoot poynt blank at the *Geneva Discipline*, accurately confuting it in the Pulpit, wounding *Melvin*, and his Independentiall Tribe even to the soule, by the sword of his preaching: but the dissentions after long exagitation flew as high as the Vice-Royes eares; hee being a man without all controversie, who knew to fish in such molested puddles, was not much grieved at the Clergies clashing, supposing that in the future all Bills of complaints henceforth would arise from the Clergy: so that he by blowing and fanning the fire of debate, rather forgeth destruction for them, then laboured to extinguish it; when as it became him to have fought against these

these bold men by the dint of reason or chastisements, not to have permitted their Antagonists to have beene blemished with bitter railings in the Pulpits, and freely to divest them of all the plumes of honour and dignity in the Convocation.

The Orthodox party being afflicted by diuturnall mollestations, made pittious complaints of the injuries and contumelies wherewith they were opprest, desiring the *Protectors* Auxiliatory hand against the Church disturbers; he by this time being defatigated with cōnivency, labours to take up the quarrell, putting them in minde of the assemble at *Leith*, where hee exhorted them to follow peace amongst themselves, not to raise any uproares under the pretence of discipline, not to innovate any thing in the reformed Religion, so long as the King was in his minority : for the Vice-Roy was not ignorant of the animosity and violence of these Disciplinarian Innovators : the Nobility plots, and the Clergies Pleibeian spirits, determining so long as the least spark of composing their dissentions did but appear, to endure all things : but his patience and former connivency gave

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gave such fuel to the flames of the Ze-
lotes fire, as that neither riches, autho-
rity, or counsell could extinguish; so
that it had beene farre better never to
have given them a sword, then after-
wards to have resisted them being so
prevalent.

Anno Domini. 1574.

While these sparks of intestine dis-
sentions were rather raked up in em-
bers than dead: the Papists and such of
the Nobility as were blinded by French
presents, consulted more like so many
Franticks then Counsellours to seize
upon the Princes person, and so to
carry him into France, and to disrobe
the Vice-Roy Morton of his authority;
But the Protector was not deficient in
wit or prudence to divert those furious
streames and imminent dangers: for as
from the beginning he had protected
the English party, so had he kept the
French under his girdle; withall repos-
sing his whole confidence, and the
kingdomes safety in Queen Elizabeth,
as in a sure refuge, desirous to sift out
what opinion those who were about
his Majesties person had of him, re-
taining very harmlesse followers, who
by their sugered and oratorieall expres-
sions,

sions, even enchanted all tender
earns.

Now lest a gap might be left open to ambition, and his enemies hatred, he was vigilant over the Churches tranquillity, the Cities safety, the kingdomes incoluminity, and his Majesties honour, and when the poore could find no redresse in their miseries from the Judges Tribunals, he constituted others to heare their complaints. Great was the respect he exhibited to George Buchanan, one whom the Muses had adorned with their influences, more than any of his contemporans, whose fame was augmented, by the speciall care demonstrated in educating King James, with all politick learning, and wisdom: nor did his respects rest solely in Buchanan, but it extended it selfe to every good Tutor. But now you must behold the Scene altered; for Morton heretofore intentive on publike affaires, now whether by human frailty or by the destiny of ruling became inflamed with lust and javarice, polluting the secret Chambers of the pallace by the foule blast of adultery, and deflowring of Virgins, thinking thus to wax strong in pleasure, became weak

weake in body and authority : for hee
was a frequenter of unseasonable riot-
ings, baths, and such places which art
or nature had made delicate : and pre-
tending the insupportable ponderosity
of the weale publike, he invents exqui-
site and nimble wayes of poling the
Commons, and seeing that there was
not any subject for him to exercise his
sword upon, he pretended to lay Bark-
leyes wood equall with the ground; in
that it was a receptacle of Theives:
and when the earth called for weapons,
into whose hands she may pay her
Tribute, hee called for all men who
were able to beare Armes to march
after him against this great Forrest,
and all to be in readinesse at the sound
of a Trumpet: but there being a fru-
stration of divers musteringes, he gave
over the expedition, disbanding such
as were content to pay for their ab-
sence: but the rest continued in armes.

Read the Bishop of *Orkney* disposing
his whole estate upon pious uses, and
maintenance of Students, was frustrate
of his desire by the Vice-Roy, who
made his Testament null and of no
validity: (as if hee had authority to
dispose of mens fortunes) threat-
ning

ning to inflict punishment upon the Executors if they should eudeavour to fulfill his Will and Testament : nor did he stay here , for in a most ravenous manner he invaded Houses , Lands and Treasure , confiscating the richest Merchants estates , as if guilty of most hainous crimes , defrauding them of their most proper goods .

Nor did his rapacity onely catch flies , but he soared for great Fowles , such of the Nobility as were descended from ancient Progenitors , he obliterated with some blot or other of their Ancestors , which hee had collected from the leaves of Antiquity , exacting of them vast summes of money , which were as so many additions to enlarge his fortunes : but recollecting himselfe , supposing that the Nobilities love and mutuall amity were materiall props to uphold his sliding power , he begun to foment enmity , jealousie , hatred , and injuries amongst them , that so matter of offence (which consequently induceth punishment might be administred .) But although they were affronted by whole troops of contumelies , charged with multitudes of injuries ; yet they deferred to seek revenge until opportunity

nity was theirs, making temperance and wisedome their guides in this tempestuous night.

Lastly, this horse-leech exhausted so much treasure out of the veines of the body of Scotland, as his Coffers could well containe, stretching himselfe forth to embrace covetousnesse, aud avarice, and this was all under the pretence of publike service: which not onely enriched himselfe, but also his favourites patrimony: also he supposed that *England* might be within the line of his avarice; for he desired that some annuell stipend might be assignd to him, and those of his party: but *Qu. Elizabeth* was adverse to his desires, being seconded by her counsell; which denyall had the taste of an injury in *Mortons* pallet, so that hee laid it to heart.

Anno Domini. 1575.

Whilst domestick dissensions took a little rest, the Vice-Roy *Morton* began to cast an eye upon the Publike, fortifying Castles, performing many good acts, according to the Counsels,desires, the beautifying of the Kingdome with inward and outward Ornamentes of Market places, Regall structures, palaces

laces, Courts, finishing with Majesticall magnificence his building at Dalkeith; moreover he subdued that part of Scotland which is adjacent to Ireland, & reducing the *Æbudans* to yeeld obedience to the Queen of England, he stops likewise all excursions into Ulster, admonishing the Islanders to forbear all acts of hostility against her Majesties subjects, or to intermeddle with the English government in Ireland.

After this he summoned the Lawyers in Scotland to assemble, (under the specious pretence, about the restriction of robbing on the Borders) but the event was to confiscate mens estates, notwithstanding all other pretences: but the discovery augmented his hatred, and diminution of authority. Thus whilst the Protector became vilified for his avarice, a sudden accident happened, which administered cause of complaint to the English, and had well nigh been a Leak to let in whole floods of warre into the State: which was thus. Sir John Carmichael, the valient Goverour of Lidsdale, Sir John Foster, Governor of the middle borders; with the Goverour of Berwick, Francis Russell, eldest sonne of the Earle of

of Bedford, Sir George Heron, Cuthbert Collinwood, Henry Fennick; as also others of the Gentry in Northumberland, meeting on Redesquire hill in Ridsdale, on the confines of Scotland, where Sir John Foster there commander, begun to expatriate himselfe in the detriments which were incident to the English by the Scots, as that their goods were made booties: and after complaints made, there was not restitution; he insisted likewise on the delivering of all Fugitives! But Carmigell retorts his arguments on him, layes open the grievances which the English had brought into the Borders by disquieting them with plundering and spoyling. When these sharpe soares were in dressing, (haughty spirits not brooking a haughty word) twixt chiding and striving arose a tumultuotis hubbub amongst the Borderers, who had encompassed the Governours: in the dispute Carmichel was made Captive; Victory residing on the English brow; so that they tooke that opportunity to pillage the Scots of such things as were brought thither for sale; but while they gazed too much on plunder, and were hurried with temerity

merity, the Scots surprised the victory: for they raising the Countrey by their clamours, as they runne through Townes and Fields, gathered themselves into a body at *Fedburgh*; from whence marching towards the English, they made fury, and the sword hew a way through the sides of their enemies, to regaine their prey: the number of the slaine on the English part were many, amongst the rest Sir *George Heron*, Knight, *Carmichell* espying the defeat, made his escape to the Scots, whom he encouraged to charge home: the flying English, lest that they should make a safe and faire retreat. The Governour *Foster*, *Francis Russell* his sonne in law, *Cuthbert Collinwood*, *Henry Fennicke*, and divers others perceiving an escape impossible, accepted of quarter, who were carried to the Regent at *Delkeith*; He received them with all courtesie, and after they had entred Bond to appeate at a certain day in Scotland, he sent them home with a safe convoy.

But this disaster was no sooner arrived at the Court, by the wings of Fame, being secouded by letters from the Governours own hands, then the Queens minde was lifted off the hinge of

of patience, and hurried away by the violence of anger: nor did *Garmichell's* fact so much incense her, as the Protectors ambition, or rather negligence, besides the *Scots*, (whom shee had uext under God) reduced to their pristine liberty, dignity, and safe traquility, should against all law or right in time of Treaty fall upon the *English*; and to lead away in a triumphing manner Sir *John Foster*, with that hopefull and illustrious noble youth *Francis Russell*, who sought onely to escape out of deaths jawes: Nay after all this to the contumely of the *English* Nation, force a subscription, and delivery of pledges for their returne, these were as so many goads to drive forward her already incensed minde: the transaction hereof put both the borders in a posture of warre, which were ready almost to joyn battle: but *Morton* shewed his experimentall prudence in accusing the *English* heady Governour, who caused the multitude run into this offence, in beseeching her Majestie not to condemn him, ere he heard him answer for himselfe, desiring her Highnesse remember his ancient denierits, and what great fires of trouble would have their being from

from this spark of dissention, and how it might stand with her Majesties honour to raise a warre, which must be maintained with the blood of many of her loyall Subjects, and all for the offence of a few : but if Shee would not lend an eare to his humble desires, then lastly let her but looke upon the common cause, which begs a defence of the peace betwixt the two Kingdomes, lest that *Scotland* having a deficiency of *Englands* ayd, might be necessitated to call in the *French*, that the hand of her benevolence towards *Scotland* might not be contracted by reason of this sodaine tumult ; he likewise declared that there was not any thing done by publique consent, but 'twas the fact of the Commanders and souldiers as imprudence or fury had precipitated , after the receipt of a damage : besides it should be very perspicuous to her Majestie, that ere time was grown much elder, he would doe such good offices for her State, as might countervale those inconveniences already happened, and as for questioning the Governoour in *Scotland*, he answered that the President in *Henry the 7ths Reign*, was his apology : for when expiation of Sir Robert Carr

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(that noble Knight and governour of the *Middleborders*) death was sought after, it was concluded that there should be a meeting held in *Scotland*, where the Governours had power to enquire after all misdemeanours, plundering, pillaging, and spoiling, and that to be performed without any dram of hatred or envy. But the producing of such a hoary headed instance, rather stimulated then repressed the Queens anger; for Shee supposed that this act of prescribing a place of convening, was a staine cast upon her honour, and that it rather flowed from the Regents arrogancy of minde then otherwise; and to remedy these injuries, Shee asks advice of the Councell-Table which way shee should steer her course: some aggravates the complaints more then the rest, but all make such cruell and ingratefull indignities as were done to her Majesties faithfull Subjects by the *Scots*, the subject of their exclamations; others again insisted upon the Regents haughtiness, in deciding the controversie in *Scotland*, but all of them concluded, that so fadaine a tumult (not worthy the mentioning) was to slight a cause for waging war. The Queen being overcome by the

the authority of such reasons tending to peace, as her counsell exhibited, likewise perceiving that a great storm might fall upon *Brittaine*, arising from these fogs of dissention, Shee remitted the crime, and was reconciled, only requiring that *Carmichel* might bee sent into ENGLAND, according to the Articles before agreed upon. This though not without a certaine reluctancy of griefe, yet by a necessary compulsion was condiscended unto. The Viceroy seeing hopes of quiet were not within a kenning by any other ways, then condiscention, went to the Boundrod in the confines of Scotland to the Queenes Substitute the Ea: of *Huntington*, where in most ample manner declaring the tumults great crime, freeing the State from any such act, and denying that the League made betwixt the two Kingdoms did oblige him to deliver up *Carmichel*, notwithstanding left he should be thought author of effusion of so much blood, and raising so great troubles, he would deliver him according as the Privy-council had advised, lest hee of himselfe might do any thing prejudicall to the State. *Carmichel* was guarded to *Torke*, where he rather tasted the

entertainment of a guest then of a prisoner, being afterwards dismissed with large rewards, and his return brought a return of his former honours, with an addition of Regency over the whole Marshes; the reinvestiture caused him with a vigilant eye to overlooke the Confinis, rewarding all freebooters & peace-disturbers with an halter for their labour, the rest being terrified by the punishing of offenders, left their trade of robbing, stealing, and theeving. The English entirely affected the Viceroy for restraining limitanean robbers.

In this yeare the Preciscians forgetting their Ministeriall modesty, raging because no redresse was had about their stipends, were so presumptuous as to utter what ever their fancy dictated, or act what they adjudged convenient, but the Regents remembrance of the Treaty at *Leith*, which was that there should not be any innovation in Religion, the King being in his Minority, stopt their mouths.

In this yeare dyed *James Hamilton Earl of Arran*, and *Duke of Castleberould in Poitier*, a Prince descended of the Royall line, Grandchild to *James the second of Scotland*, after the death of

of James the 5th. which was in the vigor of his age, and Mary his daughter succeeding him in his Throne, had for her Protector; This James who was declared to bee Heire apparent to the Crown, a man he was of a milde and tractable disposition, who was ready to embrace tranquiilty and avoid trouble, if that turbulent spirits and fawning friends had not dimoved his mind from its naturall hinges, who more regarding their owne ambition then his honour, drew him from his retyred life to undergoe the publique government after his transvection of Mary Qu: of Scots into France, there to be espoused to the Dolphine, where he was created Duke of Castle-berault, and Captain over a troop of Horse, armed cap-apee: but after he had laid down the Scepter of his authority he tooke, was reinvested with his former nature, being far removed from Courtly ambition: He was every way happy, so that hee began to doate on the sweete running streams of Glott, and peaceably passing over the remainder of his dayes in the company of his friends and Favourites at his owne house: but the boysterous Kingdoms disturbing blasts would not

suffer him to enjoy his rest and quiet, for he that was of unblameable repute, of the Royall blood, and renowned Ancestors, as much as in him lay defended the life and fame of Queen Mary against her rebelling Nobles : although George Buchanan the most renowned writer of Scottish affairs (whether his instigations were from his owne malice or others I know not) interpreted this his milde disposition in a contrary sense, upbraiding him with imbecillity and sloth. From this root proceeded foure branches male, James Earle of Arran, John Claud, and David, whereof three (being infected with an hereditary disease derived from their Mother) became frantick, John was adorned with mildnesse, and munificence left behind him a young twig, which excelled in inward and outward habiliments. Claud being the staffe and hope of his Familie, ere that madnesse had seized on him, was fruitfull in the production of many tender banches.

Anno Domini 1576.

The angry Commons and incensed Nobilitie's fulminations, nothing terrified the hated Vice-Roy from his money-getting way, but that he will make the

the receivers beaccountant to a Boddell
for the customes : his avarice was not
locked up in the Exchequer, or Reven-
ues ; for setting the Citizens affecti-
ons to sale ; and trampling upon his
owne fame , he caused intermission of
Commerce by reason of his immoderate
exactions, and perpetuall troubles. But
lest hee might appeare secure , he set
his thoughts on the Publike , expelling
the Grames beyond the River Eske ,
and brought into subjection other
Brambles which cumbered the king-
dome ; as for such Border-robbes which
stole onely to satisfie Nature with ne-
cessaries , or such as were fostered up in
idlenesse and sloath , being nourished
by the hopes of plunder , he labours to
reduce those by the manuall Trades of
Husbandry , or other imployments :
and in all parts of the Kingdome in-
flicted punishment upon offenders , re-
straining others from the like misde-
meanours by the magnitude of punish-
ment ; he placed Garrisons on the Mar-
ches for the restraint of incursions , which
the Borderers made , and robbing of tra-
vellers ; he placed likewise Garrisons on
the Frontiers next England , for the
restraint of any sudden commotion :

constituting *Archibald Douglas Earle of Angus*, the top branch of that family, (whose youth was condecorated by the sweetnesse of his Genius) Governor over the Marches, who lest hee should be branded with remissenes, marched straight way to *Dumfreis*, hindering the Annandailes Incursions, compelling the ring-leaders to sweare obedience and fidelity after that they had delievered pledges, he receiuued them into favour, so that he settled peace, and managed the rest by delicates while he returned to the Protector: the long tract of secure peace had so mollified the turbulent and disquiet spirits, as that they either betooke themselves to execute civill affaires, or feast themselves with the banquet of peace.

Whilst these things were in agitation, his bosome friends, and the Earle of *Angus*, whom modest ingenuity and innate comity adorned, denounced apparent ruine, heavens vengeance, and ingruent dangers to the Regent, unless he would exonerate the communalty and Nobility of those insupportable extactions, which would bee an unspeakable comfort to all, whose continuance would be cause of Civill warre

warre : but he being hitherto dandled in Fortunes lap , madly neglected their desire, answering the Nobility with envy , the Commons with contradiction, seeming not to feare the Moon-like face of variable Fortune , who never gives kingdomes of felicity, without Empires of envy. Morton whom power , wealth , and honour had made sublime , yet was set out as a white for malice to shoot her arrowes at , by the inconstancy of fortune , whose recreation it is to tumble the highest stones lowest : or by his owne negligence who had metamorphosed a moderate government into pride , and avarice : every mans mouth now is expanded in defamations , as against one who had practised unlawfull pleasures , fornication, adultery ; nay in one word to say all, all kinde of wickednesse : his lust brought forth the childe of covetousnesse , which gaped , and with an ardent longing after the Citizens estates, he called an assembly of Lawyers, which rather had an eye to the greatnessse of the Fee , then the goodnessse of the cause , so that you might have heard more men condolling for the extractiōn of their estates , then of their bloud.

I will not commemorate the many extactions of money, which were imposed by the rigour of Law, the more prudent were always against such gaine, because they produced hatred; but whatsoever Fame may prattle, 'tis evident as the Sunne in his length, that he was more servile to his avarice then anger, that the most rich were his prey, that his judgement was more directed by the heapes of gold, then heinousnesse of Delinquents crimes; that the least offences many times bore the greatest punishments; that he faithfully observed the League with England; that hee caused money of the greatest value to be roymed; that hee adjudged twixt opposites with all equity, and that hee honoured Justice, and Piety: those things he performed for the publike good; other things were asied as private malice dictated, which made denounces in his magnificant performances: his eyes sparkled with anger against the whole race of *Harrisons*, whether innocent, or noxient, besides that hereditary hatred they bore to the *Douglases*; he dreaded them as fatal enemies to him, according to the warning given him by an old

old Propheticall Rhime, admonishing him to take heed of the Earle of Arran, which dignity long continued in the flourishing family of the *Hamiltons*: but he supposed that danger was privately denounced by the *Hamiltons*, the major part whereof he banished, who stepped aside into *England*; but his humane machinations would not divert the punishment so divinely revealed, for he being by *James Stuart Earle of Arran* accused of high Treason, was beheaded, as shall be apparent in the sequell: he summoned *Calen Cambell* of the Noble Family of *Arguile*, a man of a sharp wit, to appear on such a day; upon which he not appearing, adjudged him to be proclaimed Rebell: *Arguile* affirmed the judgement was illegall, since neither the place or day appointed stood with his safety in appearing, neither did it appertaine to the Vice-Roy to adjudge of such matters: this incited *Arguile* to let loose the reines of his anger, supposing he had now got opportunity to suppress the Regents pernicious and intollerable power. He therefore with the Earles of *Aboll* and *Montroffe*, who were of a combined society, accompanied with a great retinue

went

went unto the King at *Sterlin*, where finding him with a small number of attendants, they drew up a Remonstrance of such grievances as the Vice-Roy had imposed, to the diminution of the Kings power, painting them forth in contumelious colours; they were seconded by such friends, and fit instruments as were then resident at Court, few of *Mortons* Favourites were present, nor those who were present could excuse such hainous criminations and blots as had been objected: all rather dissimulating his vertues, commemorating his delayes, and iniquities, his multitudes of exquisite delapidating arts, and his defatigating the Countrey by Taxes; but the more prudent Nobility perswaded them not to disturb the kingdome by taking up Armes, since such things might be redreffed more conveniently by treaty. But *Arguile* would not cease to inculcate, and that with great livour and malignity *Mortons* accusations, for waxing proud by reason of the trust he was invested in. The King with a childs modesty answered, that neither he nor his Counsell could judge of a cause, until they had heard the matter agitated; and to that end he dispatched

dispatcheth Letters 'twixt ambiguous feare and anger unto *Morton*, that he shoulld with all speed repaire to the Court, there to answer such things as should be objected against him, concerning the managing of the Kingdoms affaires. *Morton* considering that there was no safety in going alone, did therefore a long while protract his appearance by various delayes, calling his friends to Counsell, which was the best way for him to steere his course; divers were their opinions, according to the diversities of his Favourites ingenuity: some, as if feare had taught them language, desiring him to have respect unto his owne security, left his Regency, which he could not long retaine: others againe; seeing the dissencion 'twixt him and *Arguile* was ci-vill, that it might be by some reasonable conditions accorded, which if it could be effected, they proposed it as a more safe way: this opinion was generally received of them; as that moderate men were imployed to make up the breach 'twixt the Vice-Roy and the Earle; they importnately importuned *Arguile* to desist from further accusing, and to betake himselfe to his former friend.

friendship, but he was deaf on that eare, walsse that *Morton* would voluntarily resigne up the Regency ; the Protector perceiving the hatred of *Arguile* to be inexpiable, and that the matter was not to be transacted by friends, he seperates himselfe from his enemies power, pondering with himselfe how great a fall it was to have a cadency from Majestiecall magistracy, to live a private life.

In this boisterous tempest the Preciscians, whose pursuite was alwaies after innovation, knowing that the Viceroys authority was daily viliified, they publiquely anatomized his words, acts, and counsels. He commanded the Arch-Bishops of *Glasgow* and *St. Andrews* not to shew obedience to the Synods decretalls : against which command the whole body of the Clergy (as I may so speake) bent their forces, exagitating in the Pulpit his avnice, luxurie, and lust, which were very delightfull to the Auditors eares : hence arose an alienation of the Commons and Nobles affections from him, who had admistred cause of offence to many of them. *Arguile* vs. *Morton* vs. *Claypont* vs. *Arguile*.
The men that stood up in his defence, were only the Earle of *Angus* (who
was

was allied to him by blood) the most renowned of the *Douglases*, and *Carmichael* with his armed troops, who exhorted the Protector valiantly to subdue the Commons to his authority, for the establishing of Religion, preservation of his dignity, and retaining of his posterity : thns *Carmichael* seemed to foment war, detesting in most opprobrious manner the pride and arrogancy of *Arguile*, as the sole disturber of the publique tranquillity, unlesse *Morton* would divest himselfe of that most envied title of Viceroy.

But the Protector could not condiscend to *Carmichael* in this, least that any cause of a war might be administred, telling him that he reposed more confidence in his innocency then in magistracy, to reverberate the poysone darts of his accusators : and withal said, how that it even pierced his reines to heare that his magistracy and authority was contaminated by the tongues of men so prevalent in the Pulpit and Convention, seeing he had exhibited himselfe a most strong defender of Religion and Ecclesiastical Order, that it was his whole endeavour to establish Religion in that forme which the Primitive times

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times had used, to elevate men as their learning and piety required, to have the word of God sincerely taught by able men, to cause unity flourish in the Church : but these disturbances threw all off the hinges in Scotland.

Anno Domini, 1577.

King James being defatigated by the quotidian complaints and supplications of Arguile (yet lest he might be thought to enterprize the least matter without the Nobles advice, or which had not presidence) called a Parliament, summoning the Peers to appeare at *Sterlin* upon the 10th. of *March*, where he proposed the injuries & complaints of Arguile to be examined : but the Viceroy in that he had not potency to swim against the stremme of his enemies faction, determined to be as sent both from Parliament and City, that so the State might not be molested, nor this meeting produce tumults, and to this purpose sent Archibald Douglas Earl of *Angus*, John Glame Chancellour, William Ruthen Treasurer, and John Harris Barron, with Instructions to demolish such structures of criminations as his enemies had erected.

Those of the more prudent Claſis bent.

bent their whole endeavours to reduce the factions, to embrace concord, and couserve the Viceroy's dignity; the high flown disposition and fierce hope of *Arguile*, could not descend to the matter propounded, so that the way of Treaty could not reconcile so potent Antagonists.

Arguile in a full House of Lords and Commons, commenmorates the Protectors unpresidened decree against him, appealing therein to His Majestie and Nobles, desiring them to divest *Morton* of his office, proceed against him as a publique disturber, and cause of all these distractions.

He no sooner had fete down, then *Angus* whom indignation had incensed, prostrating himself at the Kings feete, humbly desired His Majestie to give him leave for speaking in the defence of the absent Protector: hereupon His Majestie conferred with the State, commanded him answer what he could; he then undantedly complained that *Morton* (a man every way deserving of the weale publique) was opposed by an army of calumnies, which speak in no other language then untruths and envy, next hee exposed to their view, how much

much of danger was eminent if *Arguil's* haughty contumacy went scotfree, who had so often contemned His Majestie and the Regents authority, who was either ringleader or confederate in many civil commotions, in those parts of *Scotland* adjacent to *Ireland*: he likewise requested the Honourable houses not to be too credulous in any matter against the upright innocent Protector, nor yet suffer defamations, or any unjust criminations which maligning spirits might produce to his harm, but rather counterballance them with those his many and inestimable demerits (whereof they all could attest) for which the Common-wealth stood engaged to him.

The deprecators & Nobility of the adverse party were more prevalent with the King, then the objected criminations ; amongst other things it was voted to have him deposed: hereupon the Chancellour *Glaymes* desires the sufferages of all the House, and in fine, he declares that by Vote *Morton* was to relinquish both Magistracy and Jurisdiction : thus the fortune of one hour overturned the felicity of many yeares. After this the Nobility then present

(lest

(lest by procrastinations new uproars might arise) desired His Majestie to write to *Morton* how that he might be as advantagious now to his own security, publique tranquility, and the Nobilities request as heretofore, when he was invested with full Jurisdiction and Regency, dispatching the Chancellor *Glaynes*, the Treasurer *Ruthen*, and the Lord *Harris* to the Regent, for the obtaining a voluntary resignation of his Protectorship which might appease the emulators fury, who could not brook the altitude of his potency; and upon his abdication of Regency, the King promised to discharge him of all accounts concerning the Protectorship: the alternate letters of His Majestie and the Viceroy are extant.

Morton expending his own potency, and the power of ingruent fortune, fearing lest an addition of contumely should be incident with the amission of his estate, to the no lesse envied then laborious title of Regent, desiring to spend his hoary age in private security and quiet, having got his *quietus est*, of so well a governed Common-wealth, the publique faith being by His Majesty interposed for security, which he wold confirm

confirm at his arrivall at 21. yeares of age : He delivers up his Regency in the presence of *Glayme*, *Ruthen*, and *Harras* Councillours, withall delivering the Crown, Scepter, and the other Regall Vestments to the Earl of *Angus*, with command of a presentation ther-of to his Majesties own hands , which was performed in a great convention of the Nobles , who with an univocall cry professed his fidelity, and being au-thorized by *Morton*, and the rest of the Nobility , invested his Majestie there-with , who having not yet attained to the years of youth in this turbulent & miserable season , took upon him to sway the Scepter , proclaiming that the solemnity of his Coronation shonld be celebrated at *Edenburrough*, which was most welcome news to the people, and joy to the whole State : In this concourse *Morton* by his pleasant smiles , filled the *Edenburgians* hearts with ineffable joy , protestting that he did not relinquish his authority which was conferred by act of Parliament for any imbecillity of mind , or his adver-saries potency , but he spontaneously had delivered it up with all fidelity , & obsequiousnesse, for the publique quiet, after

after his resignation, 500 Gentlemen, with a multitude of others guarded him home, who extolled his care of the publique good; thus *Mortons* authority was extinct by the overpowering hand of his adversaries.

The Nobles assembling at Court, do institute Trimestriall Councillours, who were to propose to the Councell-Table whatsoever his Majesty was to negotiate, and these men were to be elected by the Parliament, always to be ready at Court to direct and protect his Majestie in all consultations and authority, for the King did not do any thing either publike or private, but such things as these assistant Nobles, who as Tutors, should approve of; such as were chosen enter upon their Office at *Sterlin*, and Clientwise they execute their quotidian Offices, being probationers of the young Kings behaviour, indoctrinating him how hee ought to demonstrate himselfe a Prince and Patriot to his country; the three months of their function being at an exit, others of the Nobility, whom prudence and vertue had given Supremacy over the rest, were constituted Guardians, with the like authority as was granted to the former. In

In the interim *Morton* devoid of dignity, began to wallow in the myre of pleasure, sometimes reposing himself at *Dalkeith*, other whiles enjoying such delights as the banks of *Bodotry* or *Fife* produced, where he was accompanied with young spirits of noble extract, over whose Nonage he had constituted *Guardians*.

The above mentioned Commissioners were again sent unto *Morton*, who had the fruition of a more tranquill & solitary living in his retirement at *Dalkeith*, where they declared His Majesties and Councells pleasure to him, not once dreaming thereof, that he shoud deliver up the Castle of *Edenburgh* with all the Appurtenances which he had received, and also the stamps for the coynage of money ; he upon the hearing re-delivered the stamps : in the businesse of delivering the Castle, he was backward ; the Delegates no sooner perceived *Mortons* procrastinations then they declared that the place was not for tergiversations against Princes ; withall desiring him to beware of anger and impetuosity, and to cast his anchor of hope rather in the equity of his cause then in arms.

But

But the Commissioners receiving no answer correspondent to their desires, departed, commanding the *Edenburgians* to do their endeavour in preserving the city from detriment, in looking to their own and childrens safeties; hereupon the Citizens set a most strict guard with a prohibition of publike and private relief to be allowed for the Garrison souldiers. Hence issued a greater flood of division twixt the *Castillians* and Citizens then before: this grew to a tumult, in which were slain some few of either side, but many wounded, because the uproar was without any leaders: at that time it so fortunately hapned that *George Douglas* was both Governor of the Castle and Provost of the City, so that he with the four Baillifs at length appeased the people for that time, untill the memory of the slaughtered was a whetstone to set a sharpe edge upon the *Edenburgians*, so that they surrounded the Castle.

The State being put into this turbulent posture, *Andrew Earl of Rothes*, *Ruthen Treasurer*, and the *Lord Harris* were sent with instructions to *Morton* from the King and Councell, to admonish him to relinquish his pertinacy, and

and that his too much confidence repos'd in one Castle should not incite him to runne the hazard of a dubious and unnecessary war which might cause the common peoples affections to be estranged, and their hearts ebulliate envy against him; whereupon he consults with some of his friends about the delivering up of the castle: but the Commissioners returning to *Sterlin*, related to His Majestie what had beene incident.

Much about this time *David Lindsey Ea: of Crawford*, and *John Leon Earle of Glaymes*, Chancellor (men whose birth made them move in an high Sphere) were Dissonants, not Consonants: the discord arised from a controversie about their bounds, and fostered by envy, and a bitter emulation twixt their followers, insomuch that they were at deadly feud. *Glaymes* for his paciferous wayes, mercifull judicature in the civil Law, prudency and moderation, was held in great repute; the other being nervous by his strong affinities of noble descent, and great atchievements, his elegancy of behaviour, magnificence, & riches, advanced him to the title of *Craford*; but as his life was inquinated with

with luxurie, so *Glayns* his dayes were adorned matly, and those egregious honours being a pattern of gravity and dignity. It so fortuned that an unhappy altercation was incident at *Sterlin* twixt their Followers, which came to that height that a hubbub was made, in which *Glayns* was slaine by a bullet: He no sooner was dead then the dignity of Chancellour was translated upon *Athol*, one as he sticceeded in place so according to the common account in vertue and prudency; the atrocity of *Glaynes* death, excited the mindes of most well minded men: but above the rest *Thomas Leon* was a most eager young gallant to revenge his Uncles death, over whom was constituted a Tutor, who strove to make fire and sword avenge his and his Families injuries, making many devastations into the *Lindseys* countrey, nor lesse bitter was the endeavours by the adverse party.

These depopulations arriving at Court, caused the King by the authority of his Councell to dismisse Delegates, which might declare a cessation from further acts of hostility, so long as the matter might be descided by law. In conclusion *Craford* being apprehended,

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ded, was cast into prison for the death of *Glayms*; yet by the same, and ardent desires of the Nobility, not long after was safely dismissed as he returned through *Angus*, the Inhabitants congratulated his Freedome: this was like a new fuel to inflame *Glayms* Tutor unto so vehement anger, as that *Craford* all his life was glad to stand in a sonldiers posture.

The deposing of *Morton* exalted the prescian hopes, in erecting the *Gener-vian Discipline*, and diruating the Episcopall wealth, so that Pastors, Deanes, and Superintendents should rule; these mens endeavours had been frustaneous by the procrastinations and delayes of the Vice-rooy, while the King was under his protection. Upon this a Synod was held, wherein the cherishing of faction was more agitated, to the prejudice of his Royall Majestie, then matters of divine Worship: there the Ministers decreed that the Regency of Ecclesiasticall affaires should be managed by Superintendents, declaring that Bishops ought only to take care of one Church, not execute Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction, relinquish Episcopaon, and omit the dispensation of divinodities.

The King by the interposition of his
Councells

Councils authority, withheld the Synods decree; by revoking the Bullnesse to his own break.

In the conflict about the Prelaticall Jurisdiction, the Arch-Bishop of Saint Andrew, was the valiant Champion to defend their cause and dignity, beseeching with more then fiery zeale, that the dignity whose institution was divine, whose power for so many ages together had stood inviolated in the Church, might not now suffer shipwrack by this partie party.

But the adverse cause had for their Captaine Andrew Melvin, a man famous for Divinity, yet give me leave to say his precipitate minde and anger overswayed his prudency: he vindicated an equality in the Ministeriall function, and liberty in the Church, admonishing the Bishops to be of humble and meeke spirits, neglect riches, not to follow the stremme of the times, hungring after wealth and power, nor let pride or arrogancy domineer: for Religion and the true Worshipp of God would bee shipwrackt unlesse men tooke downe their top-sailes of pride, insolency, arrogancy, unlesse they would cast overboard their lugges of riches, pow-

er, and honours ; rememb'ring that naked they came into the world. But his Majesty could not away with Melvins proceedings, because he withstood the Prelaticall dignity, and arrogantly endeavoured to plucke the Plumes of the Churches ancient authority, seeking to erect a Statue of honour from the ruines of the Bishops disgrace.

Thus sick and ill disposed was the Churches estate ; and although the presiftians were prevalent in number, yet there was not wanting Nobles who stood as pillars to uphold Episcopacy ; the King having communicated the busynesse to his Counsell, and hearing their determinations, made answer to the Antiepiscopall men, that hee would himselfe governe the fainting Church ; that they ought to infuse and instill piety and subjection into the peoples hearts, abstaine from innovating any thing, to follow peace and concord, reverence Bishops, and not be authors of dissention in these tempestuous dayes : this answer being given, there was not any to whom it was not conspicuous, that the Authority of Episcopacie would rather be augmented, then diminished whilst his Majesty was at under age.

Thus

Thus the matter was crushed by a hand of moderation for the present, so that no other remedy was to bee had but patience; when all hopes of reducing the Clergy to accord was relinquished: it seemed good to the King, and his most renowned Nobles to declare their determinations about these present distractions, and admonish the Clergy not to make any further progress in the division: the Episcopall party answered, that they were ready to submit to his Majesties command, but their Antagonists were altogether refractory; continually after in a furious manner insulting over the Bishops in their pulpits, as if they arrogantly more eyed their own commodity and profits, than their sheeps safety: an arrogant act of ministers: for what can be more arrogant then for an ordinary Clergyman, to teach the Bishops in what easies of Religion he would be allowed to

Thus you see many and vehement were the Contentions twixt Melvin, and the Arch-Bishop of St. Andrewes; the Arch-Bishop answered (Melvin,) & who contumaciously and haughtily railed against Bishops in the open Schooles) with such an ex tempore elo-

quickness, savency, and gravity, defending
the honour and dignity of Prelates,
as that hee easily attained the applause:
Metuyn after this neither would, neither
was able to encounter with the Arch-
bishop in publike, in that he saw himselfe
dyecorrupt by eloquence, shun stri-
ved to contaminate his life by Sarcasm,
call Epigrammatizing, stirring up the
peoples hatred against him, omitting
nothing which might wayways diru-
ate the Bishop's authority. This bit-
ter way of preaching excited the tem-
pest to that boisterousness, as the
Church of Scotland was almost over-
whelmed. In the Kings Minority a fort-
daid a gap open for all dissensions. As
enterprisus viderimus two nest boy-
ds in the *Anna Domini*. 1578. took with
George Douglas, halfe brother to the
Earle of Morton, beinge deuided of
all aid whicheighte shalde the Castle
of Edenburgh, knowing likewile that
there was an irreconcilable handel fo-
stred in the Edinburgians against him, he
began to feare, least that the sighte of the
Garrisone Souldiers shalde rale up the
coals of iehuene in the Citizens hearts,
and cause them burne to the heighte of a
Piebeian combustion, now (as doulthid
he

he dismissed his men by a devious posterne ; after that delivering up the Castle, with the Ammunition, Furniture, Pearles, Jewel, , and Robes unto Alexander Erskin of Gogar, whom the King (In that he saw modesty , honesty, and fortitude advanced in his son) made to be Lieutenant of the same : he both for his owne memory, and others satisfaction, took an Inventory of such things as were left in the presence of Ratben, Treasure, the Lord Lindsey, and Alexander Hay publique Notary.

The government of the state being a burthen too sad for the Kings tender shoulders, caused a Convention of the Nobles to be summoned , to consult about the administration of the kingdoms affaires , which was put into the hands of the most renowned, the Earls of Argyle, Atholl, Montrose , Catheresse , the Lord Lindsey and Harris ; to whom were adjoyned an equall number of the most eminent Clergy, and men of especiall note about the Court, Ruthen Lord Treasurer, the Abbot of Dumferlein, Secretary, George Buchman, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Murrey of Tilliberline Comptroller of the Kings house , James Magill Master of the Rolles ; and they were

to continue in their places untill his Majesty arrived at maturity of age: these men as skilfull Pilots steerred with such art the Common-wealth, as that for a while matters succeeded with more serenity: their eares were open to heare the complaints of the poore, whose faces were grinded by the tyrannous oppression of the mighty, and under their wings they shronded themselves: many other Lawes were made as pillars to confirme the state of the kingdome, amongst the rest, whatsoever Grants, Charters, Letters Patents, Immunitiess issued from his Majesty, not having approbation of six of his Countsell, and the Subscription of the Lord Chancellour, were to bee of no validity.

In these tempestuous blasts appeared that preheminent vigilancy and industrie, which Abell Lord Chancellor had over the weale Publique; the execution of the Lawes were his exercitations, his Princes safety, created him watchfull; and he gave many demonstrations of an egregious and faithfull Counsellour; and that the rather because the Earle of Morton, who having eased his shouolders of the burden of the Kingdomes.

domes affaires, not swimming against the streames of envy and fortune be-
tooke him to his retirement at Dalkeith, where hee disburdened his body from
labour, his minde from perturbation,
being nowayes molested by any Court
ambition, affirming that the admini-
stration of the statemant, and do-
mination over terrene busynesse was an
Atlantian imposition: and these were
no *Claudetine Speeches*: yet the sting of
his injuries still yeelded so much puru-
lant matter, as that his machinations
were privately to foment and foster sus-
picions amongst those of noble extrac-
tion, making their divisons his gain;
and to accomplish his ends, hee encoun-
ters with that thricethole and faceous
young gallant John Earle of Mair, with
no superciall craft; for hee told him
that his Uncle Alexander Erskin, (who
was growne great by the additibns of
Fidtune, and the Prince's Education,) did excludē him from all hope of ho-
nor, so that it stood him in hand to
be no more a Dornouse, but as the top
branch of that noble Family, to awa-
ken, lest these privileged purchased
by his Ancestors hands should be depo-
sited in his Uncle, althing inconstanc
hys

with his felicity & the works of Mortimer, who for his singular prudence was as esteemed both by the Commonwealth, Nobility, whod Clergy and Oracles, were preualent over the noxious spirits, of this young Nobleman, (who had a Genius ingenious, above the ordinary besevell,) for that he became indentured against his Uncle Lauderdale, by reason he had without any respect shewed to the Earle of Mar, behaved himselfe as the chief of that Family, and usurped the Prince of Thuelage: this aduise gallant takes his way towards Skarle with a traine of friends and servants of no small number, nor at all declaring whither his intentions tended; but presently possideth himselfe of the Castle, apprehends his Uncle Alexander, who either was taken as unawares, else betrayed by some of his followers; so he laid downe his Office of governing the Castle, and Prince at once, The Earle of Mar likewise falling either by force than Counsell, detrideth Argyle from his Princehall observancy, and to those of his servants who were suspicitive faithfull hee committed the Castle: in this Commotion there serc
barre, (I would have said) the gallant

and illustrations on the of Alexander En-
king falling into a violent Fever; or if
the conjectures of others may be au-
thority, the resentment of his fathers
calamities penetrated his soule so deep-
ly, that he departed this pilgrimage.

This subitaneous and boisterous
disaster being carried abroad by the
wings of Fame, caused the Nobility
& Counsell to meet in a hostile manner
at Sterlin, where fourtaynes were spent
in deliberating about the publike quiet,
and the Kings safety, whose age de-
livered him into the hands of others to
be ruled.

Agyle as Plaintiff layes his Bill of
injuries done by Marr, (who onely
was Martine instrument) hereupon Marr
was summoned to answer such crimes
as were objected against him; but his
noble descent and demerrit of Progeni-
tors did purge away this act of green
impudency; the King and the Counsell
prevailed so farre with him, as that he
studied to preserve the publike tranquillity,
as also to quash all occasions of
intestine discords, and civill broyles;
the Counsell strive to reconcile Agyle,
Marr, and Morion, Marr, and his
Uncle Alexander, appoynting twelve

men

men, chosen by both parties to determine the controversies, the Commissioners composing the differences were men of more than ordinary authority, who met at Edenbrough, thereto define and decide the variance according to the rules of Law.

These disputes twixt Uncle and Nephew were laid aside by the determination of the Arbitrators, which was, that the young Earle of Marr shoule be held the most noble of that Family, shoule solely bee Governour of the Castle of Sterlin, and Guardian to the Prince, according as his Ancestors had beeene: but if hee shoule goe to his grave, not leaving any issue, then the honor to be translated into his Uncle: for the present, Alexander was to keep his Regency in the Castle of Edenbrough: as for Morton (although he was dejected, and involved into misery by the precipitate fury of Argyle and Abbot), yet he would have condescended to any reasonable conditions of concord.

Thomas Randolph, whose many Legations had made him exquisite, was received into Scotland with the smiling face of the Kingdome: his Embassage

was

was a congratulation of those rare and various ornaments of so miraculous ingenuity which were conspicuous in the King at such an age, hee commemo-
rated the many endeavours and fa-
vours issuing from his Princesse the
Queen of England, withall he demon-
strated to *Arboll, Arguile, and Morton,*
how that nothing was more desireable
then concord and publike tranquillity
nothing worthier detestation then dis-
cordes and dissentions, which by deva-
stations and solitude, swalloed up the
beauty of alliances, families, townes,
kingdomes: he did therefore by a more
then superlative ardency beseech them
to let all these private grudges arising
from hatred and envy to run the race of
oblivion: his last request was, that
Arguile would restraine the Islanders
from sublevating the Irish with further
aid, provision, and ammunition but this
last desire appeared in the species of an
unjust request, because *Agnes* and *James*
his brother, Lord of the Isles; and *Sir*
ly Bay, or Charles, who from a marke in
his body was surnamed *Yellow*, being
descended from the *March-Onales*, were
wafted over with a great strength of
their followers into *Ireland*, and pos-
set

set themselves of that part of Glan-
dore, adjacent to the Isle of Reelin,
which they supposed to belong unto
their ancestors and the Family of Mac-
Donalds; they performed many valiant
achievements, and bloody disputes a-
gainst the invaders in Ireland; but Shan
O'Neale slaying Agnes and James, so
excited the Family of MacConales, as
nothing but the blood of Shan O'Neale
could quench the flames: Doneill & Ag-
nes of the same Line, re-assumed Arms,
and sieze upon Glan-dore, as an heri-
tage for them and their posterity, car-
rying their swords enter controversie
with the English, not without cadaver-
nous and ambiguous events; nor did
they sheath their swords untill her Ma-
jesty of England assur'd them of their
possessions in Ireland: this caused Ar-
guile send wide privately, and furnish
the Irish with all conueniences to pro-
secute the warre against the English.

In the interim the Delegates consult
with his Majesty, for a reuniting of
the Nobility, if by any meanes it
might be affected) the result of their
consultations was, that the day insur-
ing, the Abrogonists should convene in
the middle way twixt Dalkith and

Eden-

Edinburgh, where both parties
came to Morton with a gaird of his
friends, ~~and~~ and a guide, with three
hundred expert horse-men, after salu-
tations ended, they all went at the
entreaty of Morton to Dalkeith to din-
ner; the next day brought them to
Stirling in the way; they were met by a
conflux of people, which came from
the neighbouring towthes, to congrat-
ulate their amity; nor was the Count
imitating his Majesty, inferior, in re-
joycing at their entertainment; and
while they were yet conunning, thanks
flew into their breasts, the heavens be-
ing filled with acclamations of alacry.
Mortons prudent behaviour and sweet
moderation was an attractive to draw
the Kings approbation; so that he had
him in more high esteem, than the
Commons, as if treading in the Kings
steps, adorned his body with the
wreath of praise, and clasp'd of well-
like; in the interim being not ignorant
how turbulent a storme of envy appoe-
ched, engindred from those mines of
malice, that boorded in the Nobilitie's
hearts, did what in him lay to distract
unto his fashion by the loadstones of
favour, riches, pomony, by confounding
Court

Court offices, and publique preferments on divers persons; his haughtiness was grown to the heights, that he could no longer dissemble it, but abdicated the trimestrial vicissitude of ruling, and now hee will trample upon the necke of his adversaries, foaming with angery ruffeted headlong to his own ruine; thus hee added fuel to the sparkles of malice which was not defunct, but rather raked over with ashes in the breasts of Argyle, Atholl, & Montrose. He chattereded the second place after the King to be due to him at Stewlin, usurped or rather monopolized the steering of all things; This irritated the leaders of the adverse party so far, as to draw up a most bitter satyrical complaint against Morion:—
How that in administration of affairs hee had behaved himselfe like aribidious, proud, covetous creature: that hee who because hee sold himselfe over to avarice, was degraded from Regency, now by Serpentine windings strives to obtain a continued Magistracy, that hee usurped his Majesties authority by Actes of Parliament taken from him, swayed the Scepter in the interim, abolishing the confirmation of serving the Prince.

Prince by course, enervating the authority of publique counsell, that his breast might bee the Oracle on which the Prince might solely depend for counsel and authority : they proceede likewise to let the Privy Councel and select Nobility understand how that his arrogance and violence were inconsistent with legitimate magistracy ; desiring not to suffer such unjust power to sway : but if hee should contemne the Kings minority and Councels authority , then they would be propugnators of such wrongs ; But in conclusion the Citizens were desired to take armes for the bringing to condigne punishment such as strive to enervate the force of Parliaments , which was the Subjects freedome, against such as had demolished the trimestriall vicissitude of giving counsel , and solely usurped authority over the Kings Majestie.

His Highnesse was at a stand, not knowing to what this swelling would prove , however his royll resolutions were fixed on a meeting to be held in July following, which He divulged by letters, summoning the Peeres and the Antagonists to appear in Parliament, where they should expect Justice. The place

place for convention was *Edenburgh*, where many of the Noble Order were assembled, who secretly enter Covenant one with another : this arriving at *Morton's* knowledge, he determined to make fractions of that whole Parliament at *Edenb.* which derived its authority from the weak age, & constitution of the Prince, affirming that the place was destitute of pleasures and health, that *Sterlin* was a place more commodious. *Arguile*, *Atholl*, and *Montrose* the Innovators, proposed the contrary, that such of the Nobility as assembled at *Sterlin* did not legally congregate, that *Edenburgh* the place appointed was pat for the busines in agitation, that the meeting at *Sterlin* where the Earles of *Morton* and *Marre* recided at Court, were full of armed souldiers, that the concourse of people might open a gap to their enemies, so that there could not be any security for life or free agitation, when surrounded with fears of an overawing power: besides this was an affront offered to the major part of the Nobility, who had chosen *Patrick Lord Lindsey* as a Commissioner to let his Majestie know thereof.

The Kings answer to their Remonstrance

strance was, that bee would take care of the Nobilitie's security if they came to Sterlin, by putting the Citizens in a defensive posture against any subitanious commotions or accidentall violence; so that jealousies of an overawing power should be taken away.

But the time for meeting grew neare, and according to their wonted course the Peeres were summoned to give their Votes in the Court of the Castle at Sterlin, notwithstanding the Common halfe according to the usual course; al there present accorded without relustancy in matters of Religion, and the true worship of God: their deliberations were unanimous and entivocall in affaires of State. The Edinburgian Nobles decreed to declare by their Commissioners Montes and Linsay, that the convention had in the castle of Sterlin was against the fundamental Laws and sufficient prescript, nor was it legall, without protesting that what ever was there acted, to bee illegally, disorderly, and of no validitie, seeing the major part of Peers was absent for feare of death. The Delegates coming to Sterlin caused a sodaine and frequent convening of the Nobility vnoctime.

to

to heare what Propositions were brought where the Kings Highnesse being adorned with his purple robes, Scepter, and other Majesticall Ornaments, answered that it was not materiall in what part of the city they met, in that care was had of his safety against any approaching ruine, that the Court was ready to entertain any, exclude none, that their not convening in the common hall shold be no prescriptio to posterity, that none went about to prohibite his moderate Tutelage, but hee enjoyed the same liberty, which was granted to his Ancestors: that it was his sole desire not to innovate any thing against his Predecessors lawes or institutes, nor enervate the authority of Parliaments, nor yet revoke the houses suffrages, that which the Parliament had proposed to his Majesty, or which the States ordered to the same ought to be established; that it was unjust to suppose the opinions of some few should countervail the votes of the whole house, for no other cause then inane Jealousies which their guilty consciences dictated; Lastly, hee demon strated that all Acts had passed legally and rightly, approving the Parliaments

authority

authority by open proclamation, and commanded that Montrosse and Lindsey should be under free custody, separated from the commerce of all, to impede colloquition and negotiation of counsels twixt them: but Montrosse made his escape by the Keepers fraudlency (notwithstanding divers horsemen) were sent to prosecute and bring him back.

Hee upon Eagles wings posting to Edinburrough, where in the convention of the Nobles, he declared their eminent dangers if prevention were not had, & force resist force, so that such injuries should not be unrevenged. The fomentors of these stirres put themselves in a posture of war, the Families of Humes and Cars siding with them.

Having consulted what was to be acted, they rayse forces, and imploring aid of their Allies, Attendants and friends, they march forward with some troops of horse and foote, promising them pay, declaring that their taking up armes was to set the King at liberty, restore the Nobilities dignity, and the Kingdome's safety and liberty.

The Kings Majestie although begirt with this sodaln commotion, yet undauntedly declared by Mortons advice, that

that unless the Chiefs of that faction would lay downe their armes before such a day, let them expect to be dealt withall as common enemies to the State.

These as cracklings of thunder no thing amazed them, who courageously prosecuted their enterprize, vivilfying an Herald sent to them and his message, rending the Princes letters, so that they make a commixture of divine & human things.

On the contrary, *Angus*, *Marr*, and *Morton* doe the same for their own defence at *Stetlin*, besides many of the Nobility come thither upon the consideration of their Princes safety, and their owne affection with a great course of the Commonalty. *Ahol*, *Arguile*, *Montrose*, and their friends with 10000. armed men, pressed in their march many High-lan'd men of mountaineers associating, pitched their tentes in an open field nigh the Chappel Nairry. The next day *Kenedy* the chiefe of that Family, and *Berganie*, with 400. gallant horsemen conjoyned themselves, the Nobility would not move farther, having greater hopes in the besieging of *Stetlin*, then in its oppugnation.

But

But *Angus* in whom was deposited the chief strength of the Kingdom, marched before, with a party of 500 horse to scout out and take all straglers and pil-lagers, thence arise a light skirmish twixt the horse, while *Mar* and *Morton* leading up the Army, consisting of a promiscuous multitude, encamp themselves in the fields adjacent to *Sterlin*, obstructing all passages, and keeping strict watch: this done, the troops retreated. One thing is memorable, *William Tait* a fierce man of *Tevidale*, desirous of honour, challenged *James Johnston* servant to the Lord *Glayms*, a man whose valour was found true upon the touch-stone of experience, who embraceth the challenge, causing his spurs give an alarm to his horse, couching his lance in his rest, rage was so prevalent in the encounter, that either sheathed their lance in the others body: *Tait* being Deaths prisoner, fell from his horse, the lance (as if detaining that his Masters Antagonists shoud survive) being fastned to *Johnston* thigh nigh the horse, overturned him.

While this tragedy was on the stage, Sir Robert *Bowes* the English Embassador intermitted no time to mediate

a peace by his progreſſe and regreſſe
twixt the opposites, ſometimes beſeeching
the Nobles to commiſerate their
own fortunes, and looke backe to His
Majesties incolumnity; after a long time
spent in debate, it was concluded by
this interceſſion leſt frauduſency might
iſſue from the fomentors, or leſt the ar-
mies might forrage, both parties were
to diſband, only ſome few horse were
to be kept on foote for restraining the
Borderers from plundering: *Arguile*,
Montroſſe, and *Lindſey*, were ſelected Pri-
vy Councillours, and eight men were
appointed Commissioners to determine
the controverſie amongſt the Nobility,
to nominate the Gouvernours of *Eden-
burrough* and *Dumbarton Castles*, to re-
duce the Nobility to their luſtre, and
to preferve the laws and cuſtomes of the
Kingdome.

Thus when the armies were ready
to drown each other in blood, peace as
the common good for all Scotland (in
her white robes) appeared, but its con-
tinuance was momentary, notwithstanding
the promulgation thereof by
proclamation in the City Royall: the
Nobles hereupon take their journy to
Edenburrough, that their faction might be
confiimed

confirmed in strength, by the accession of
the Families of Gordones, Lindseys, and
Barons in Fife, the High-lan'd men de-
part home. In the interim His Majesty,
whose desire was publique serenity,
bends his news to pacification, admo-
nishing the Chiefs of either party that
jars and dissention were ill beseeming
Privy Counsellours: and to consum-
mate the discord, He proposed these
Lords to be Moderators, Lindsey, Har-
ris, Ogilby, Innerneffe, For Argile, Ro-
bbes, Balfour, Ruthen, and Bode for Mor-
ton. The Commissioners neither seeking
excuse or delay goe about the conju-
nation: after a long debate held at Ster-
lin, it was concluded, seeing dissentions
were obnoxious to the Nobility,
mortiferous to the Crown and State:
on the contrary peace was the onely
safety of the Kingdome: The Nobles
were not only to extirpate dissention,
but consummate the Warre, so that in
stead of malitious enemies, they should
become friends, and in stead of mortall
enmity there shold be immortall
friendship. And although there was
not omission of any thing advantagi-
ous to concord, yet the breach could
not be repaired, for Argile knowing

Morton's insinuations was so obstinate as no conditions would be embraced, unless the other was debarred of all commerce with his Highnesse; Whereupon Morton perceiving himselfe unable to grapple with the Nobilities envy, and defatigated by the prograftinations of these perturbt troubles; having taken his farewell of the King, departed the next day, many of his friends bringing him to *Dalkeith*. Afterwards he allayed the furious animolities of his adversaries by the lepitices of prudency, and moderation, allwaging that execrable hatred with vertue and observancy.

The matter now was in that posture, as that the supporters of this contract verie were become friends, and their Retinue even sought opportunities to congratulate each other; ten men were select for further conference, the Earle of Montrose, the Abbot of *Nentostell*, Sir James Balfour Knight, Thomas Kennedy of *Bergany* and Peter Heywes substituted for the Earles of *Abbotsford* and *Dirquie*; for Morton were the Earle of *Ruthven*, the Abbot of *Dunfermline*, the Lord *Boyde*, Sir John *Gordon* of *Latheron* Knight, and James *Halliburton* of *Dundy*. The place for Convergencie was at the

the Church of Innerneſſe, the time was likewise agreed upon : after ſome days the Delegates met in the adjourned place, where they were invironed with a great multitude of their friends and followers ; the next day they returned to Liberton, (In that it was conceived placentious) where the day was conſumed in deliberating, but yet they could reach no harbour ; the next adjourne was to Newbottell, where at laſt they ſtruck anchor in the haven of Concord, but because the principall parties were abſent, there could be no tranſaction to the full : It was concluded that Morion, Artholl, and Argyle ſhould meete at Leith without any weapons, where after an enterview there paſſed a moft beſigne and humane congratulation, ha-ving obliterated all diſſention cauſed from diſputiall jars, they communica- ted themſelves eaſt to other at a publique banquette, an act producing an unſpeakable gladneſſe of the Commons, and no leſſe joy of his Maieſtie, who having his Kingdome once againe in tranquillity, called a Conventiōn of the Nobles at Sterlin, where he con- gratulates thoſe who had been ſtudious to cauſe domēticke diſſentions and in-
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teſtine

testine factions to acqiesce ; This royal act of thanksgiving inflamed those noble spirits to discusse what ere might be commodious for his Majestyes safety, authority, and dignity, his families magnificence, and splendor.

The Lord of the Privie Councell to sublinate the indigency of the Kings coffers, declared by Proclamation that the Kings Coyne should bee of greater value, this was overbitter a potion for the Citizens to digest, who had learned in the Schoole of experience that the augmentation of price on silver, induced the augmentation of price on vidual, and vendible commodities, besides greater detriments would ensue to the Kings revenues, Exchequer, and patrimony ; but the Lords threatened to imprison such as refused obedience, yet the feares of prison could not deterre them from obstinate contumacy, upon the neck of this Proclamation issued forth another to Proclaime them Traytors which refused, the terror hereof caused obedience, this austere course was fartered upon Morton, in that hee had tryed all waies to raise monies.

The precisians would not suffer their plea to fall this yeare, being investi-

sted with a perpetuall and constant desire of overturning the Prelates, for the Bishops had not prevalency either in authority, or favour to withstand so numerous opposites; according to the desires of these precise men the Parliament first handed Religion, enacting that all his Majesties Subjects should profess the reformed religion, & wholly extirpate Popery; and the Statutes made in the Protectors Regency for its establishment were decreed to stand in force.

This year Margaret Douglas yeelded her selfe to the coaunting lawes of contraries, a woman of a Princeely Majestie, in the 63. yeare of her age, descended from Henry the seventh, for Margaret his elder daughter was assighed for the Imperiall Crown of Great Britain, and by the applause of the Nobles and Commons betrothed to James the fourth, of whom sprung James the fifth. After the candle of James the fourths life was extinct, Margaret who was his espoused, tooke to husband Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus the flower of the Scots Nobility, by whom shee had Margaret Douglas at Harbotell in Northumberland, Matthew Earl of Lenox married this Margaret, he

was a man of renowned Progenitors, who having left France, came into England, where Henry the 8. adorned him with unparalleled honour, for besides the large possessions hee invested him with in Yorkshire, he obtained for him Margaret Douglas his Sisters Daughter; from the conjunction of these two great Stars, Henry Stuart Lord Derby issued: this Henry tooke to wife Mary Stuart Queen of Scots, allied by consanguinity before, which Mary brought into the world James the fixt King of Great Britain; this most zealous and thrice noble Lady had the checkers of good and bad fortune, which posterie wil memorize for extermall lineaments and intemall ornaments egregious; Her descent was regall, the fruit of her womb and their numerosity was no lesse. While King Edward wore the Crowne in honour, but nevercating Fortune (lest this Lady should be oblivious of mortality) overshadowed her fair heaven of prosperity, with many inconveniences of humane frailty: Shee was Supervisor to 8. of her Children thrice imprisoned for affecting Loves, not for any crime against the Crown or State: the first was with Thomas Howard the Duke

Duke of Norfolk's son, whose ardency in love was so violent, as that he wanted ability to allay the perturbations of his mind: the next cause of restraint was, that her Sonne Henry Lord Derby, had entered a Conjugall tye with Mary Queen of Scots, the last was by reason of the marriage consummated twixt Charles her younger son, and Elizabeth Candish Mother of Arbella; thus the chaste and legitimate law of Matrimony contyned this most fafhfull woman into prison (where shee was more sensible of the adverſties then prosperous estate incident to her owne Family) this act of imprisonment was rather supposed to proceede from the indignation then dignity of Queene Elizabeth: yet after the perpetration of her Sons murther, the Lady Margaret enjoyed her liberty: but the repute which had riſen from vertue was permanent, not that which was daub'd over by infelicity. Shee was invested with ſupream honour, her exequies were ſolemnized at Westminſter, where her bones were entomb'd amongst the Kings of England, an elaborate ſepulchre, an Heroicall Elogium erected; Shee left behinde her a Nephew and a Neece, James the 6. and Arbella.

About this time His Majestie sent the Abbot of *Dumferlin* to congratulate her Majestie of *England* for her mutuall affection towards him, for her desire of peace and concord : after the congratulation was ended , he desired Her Highnesse to reestablish the league of *Edenborough*, to cohibite the tumults upon the confines, to compresse all machinations against Religion, to make restitution of such goods as had beeene violently taken by the Bordering robbers, to perpetuate the amity between the two Kingdomes, and if it were possible to connect them in a more restrangent tye of Covenant. Lastly he desired as heir apparent the ancient patrimony of the house of *Lenox* in *England*.

The Queen answered Shee was ready to grant any mutual league for the tranquillity of either Kingdome, and security of Religion ; but as for the patrimony of the Earl of *Lenox*, it was of more difficulty then to expedite in so short a space, besides it was a matter fit for consultation ; seeing the Embassadour had demonstrated by many arguments and historicall examples, that the King of Scots was Heire by an undoubted title to his Ancestors patrimony, and that was

the proper patrimony of his Majestie, which was a sustentation for his negotiations; whereupon hee earnestly supplicated Her Highnesse that the estate conferred upon the Kings Ancestors in the County of Huntington, successively by the Kings of England, should not be denied his Majestie which was her neere Kinsman. After a long debate Queene Elizabeth remitted the busynesse to Her Councell, they to divert the Embassadour from it, required the States of Scotland to give assurances that the K. while He was in His Minority should not enter or renew league with any without the Queenes knowledge thereof, or solemnize matrimony, or be transnitted out of Scotland; to these proposalls the Embassadour gave response, that his Commission reached not so far, but the patrimony for the present was not restored, yet her Majesty put him in hope of reaping the profit of his stay.

The Earl of Atholl Lord Chancellor in the Infancy of his yeares, by reason his disease augmented its vigour at Kin-carn, was detayned in a Village belonging to Mottofesse, where not long after he yeldid nature her due, the anxiety of

his minde brought him to his exit, or a delaying and consuming poysone took him hence, according to the supposition of some (which I rather credit) in that all the symptomes and paths of poysone were apparent in his cadaverous bulke ; the obsequies were celebrated by a convention of tears, multitudes, and a banquet at Edenburgh in Saint Giles Church, where all the ceremonies conducing to honour, were executed : upon the Tomb stood the Estigies of a Pellecan delectating her breast with her beake to give the young Sucke, intimating that hee was ready to sacrifice his blood in defence of the Kingdome : the suspition had of Atholls death fell sad upon his Corrival Morton. Hence was it that after the solemnization was consummated, grievous contumelies were injected upon him, and Atholls Lady even wearied with a more tedious sorrow, sends forth sad complaints, in fine an apparition of reconciliation appeared twixt his accusers and him selfe one who suspected and abominated the thoughts of his friends death, succeeded him in the place of being Chancellour. The King although milde towards his Nobility, yet was influnced both by instiga-

instigations of Morton; and his own anger against the Hamiltons for the slaughter of his Grandfather Lizzox, and Earle of Murry Regents, as also for other notorious crimes abolished in the yeare 1573.¹⁵ This much honoured Family Morton determined, since they were removed from Court, to follow them with fire and sword; and now that Morton saw his Corrival Abbott to be re-entered into the earths womb; he began to dilate his malice in remembiring affronts, and seeking to revenge them; and as it became him, sought to secure himself, opposing in an hostile manner the grand enemies of Lennox.

John & Claud the most glorious Stars of the Hamiltons, perceiving that the enemy surpassed them in number, determined to secure themselves in strong holds; but remembiring that a sodaine irruption might circumvent them, they desisted, choosing rather to trust unto flight and nocturnall shades.

The Earls of Mar, Angus, and Morton marched with their allies, Lennox, and soldiers into the Hamilton possesions, the rest of the Nobility and Citizens according to the Councks decree, were to stand by; the Earles sent forth parties

of horse, to give the *Hamiltons* an alarm, and so provoke them to fight, but they durst not so much as fall upon the straglers; hereupon they laid the parts adjacent to *Glorwast*, burning houses and plundering the Country, approaching close to the Castle of *Hamilton*, planting their pieces, & stopping up all passages, the place was fortified both by its natural fit, and strong Garrison: but yet the Defenders being impatient to endure a siege, desirous pardon, and only leave to depart with their lives: the Abbot of *Driburg* was presently dispatched to his Majesty at *Sterlin*, who answered him that it became him not to treat with men who by treachery, unhumanly butchered his Grand-father *Lenox*: but they ought to be esteemed as men, already condemned for guilty, and begging life upon the delivery of his Majesties answer to the beleagued, there arose a great strife about the delivery up of the Castle betwixt the guilty and innocent: but while they disagreed within, Sir *James Hamilton*, surprized the Castle of *Drefton*, putting to the sword all such as withstand him; and the Earle of *Glencares*, sonne, casting off the watch, possessed

possessed himselfe of *Pasler*: thus the race of *Hamiltons* was circumvented, sub-planted, and put to the sword by the treachery of inhabitants, and domestick dissentions : for these losses drives them into such straights, that seeing their deplorable condition, the guilty desire to surrender themselves up to his Majesties mercy, who onely caused some of those that were actors in the parricide to be executed, and their goods confiscated, the residue were pardoned : thus the King shewed himselfe equally mercifull and just: he kept *Garrison* in the Castle to supprese any insurrection.

In the interim, *John* and *Claude*, the sonnes of the Duke of *Castlebraull*, seeing no safety to consist in Armes, and the Kings forces to be in severall places, fled forth of Scotland for fear of *Angus*, *Marr*, and *Morton*: when they had reached a place of refuge, they take counsell whether it were better to try the mercy of the French or English, although Queen *Elizabeth* was great with anger against the *Hamiltons*, for siding with the French Faction; yet the sublinary viciplitude, and renown of their Progenitores, bewized her Ma-
jesty

jesty to give them an harbour and refuge for the weather-beaten Boat of their fortunes: and she sent Master Errington unto his Majesty; earnestly to intercede for them. Tell me, did he ever come forth of his mothers womb who to behold those miserable objects of a most strange fortune, with their deare wives, and sweet children following them, would not have burst forth into commiseration? and were they not the more to be pittied, in that they rather chose thus to bee afflicted then raise Civill warre in their Countrey, which surely they might have done.

Much about this time, did Mary Queen of Scots, being now an Exile, desire her Majesty of ENGLAND in some convenient time, to take into consideration her miserable condition; and if neither consanguinity, or her being borne a free Prince, although beaten out of her Kingdome by a detestable Rebellion of Subjects, could not move her, yet let pity prevail to suffer her reigne together with her son, which she supposed would be an unparalleled act of clemency. But these her pitiful, and bounde obseruances, could

could not revoke Queen Elizabeth to lenity and commiseration, in that having consulted with the Scots, they made answer, her liberty would involve their Nation into a most sad and destructive warre; for she would labour to revenge the injuries done her, diminish the young Kings authority, and change the State and Religion.

The Queen of Scots being commoved by the greefe falling from such hopes, earnestly intreated the Kings of France and Spaine not to suffer her who was allyed to them by Consanguinity, Nobility and degree to perish in prison; but to revenge these indignities, late Rebellions, and plundering of her Subjects; these motives were prevalent with the Kings, who fostered a hope of restoring her to liberty and former dignity. Secretary Nay a Frenchman, was immediately dispatched into Scotland with Letters, and private Mandates from Queen Mary, wher's he arriving, required to have admittance into the Kings presence, to consult about the State, and condition of his mother: his Majesties Counsell having read the Tidie, running thus:

Queen Mary to James the first Prince
of

of that Name, stormed vehemently thereat; insomuch as they would neither entertaine those haughty Letters, nor messenger; both because that instead of writing to the King, she had writ to the Prince, as in diminution to his authority, especially seeing the King was lawfully enthroned by her consent. The Messenger notwithstanding pertinaciously assevered, that the power of Regency was in the Queen Mothers hands: the Privy Counsel therefore determined to remit him answerlesse, unlesse the Queene would Rectifie that fault, and write to the King of Scots; which if she denyed to performe, shee might surcease in hoping to receive her desires. The Monsieur being hereupon irritated, incontinently departed: The Queen of Scots understanding by him, how there was no way to impetruate any thing, unlesse shee renounced her Title, subscribing not onely to her son, but also to his Majesty.

The Court was spread over with notorious Libells, which spoke sometimes Poetically, otherwhiles Oratorically, besprinkling Morton, and other illustrious Nobles with Oblique. The Authors of these spurious brags were

were one Turniball, and one surnamed
Spot, who after judgement past on
them, were executed in the Market-
place of Sterlin, after an unusuall
manner; for the custome was to pu-
nish Libellers, either with temporall
banishment, or confiscaction of their
estates. Morton by vindicating his
quarrell in this more severe manner, be-
came odious.

These things thus in agitation, there
came into Scotland Amys Stewart, Lord
Obigny, so called from Aubigny, a vil-
lage in Aquitaine, who was lineally
descended from Lenox, being the sonne
of John Stewart, brother to Matthew
Earle of Lenox, who in the Kings mi-
nority was Regent: this Amys Stewart
was supposed to have boene sent over
by his neare allyes, the Guises, to sub-
vert Religion: or as others thought,
Montrose and Argyle sent for him to
overturne Mortons authority: or at
least to break the Truce twixt England
and Scotland; he arrived at Leith, where
his Majestie commanded that he should
be received with especiall honour, and
so in great state he was carryed to Edin-
borough; from thence to his Majestie at
Sterlin, where comming into the Pre-
sence

sence Chamber, he prostrated himselfes desiring the King of Heaven to blesse his Majestie with perpetuall felicity: No sooner did the young King see him, but in that hee was so neare allyed in blood, of so renowned a Family, eminent ornaments of body and minde, tooke him up and embrased him in a most amorous manner; conferred on him presently a rich inheritance; and that he might be imployed in state affaires, elected him one of his honourable Privy Counsell, Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle.

But this Trumpet of Fame being heard over all Britaine begat envy, especially because Obedy attracted the Scots to the French armie, and attempted to revoke Thomas Carr of Farnham, a fayfull Servant to the exil'd Queen from banishment: You may be pleased to look back to the Originall and discene of Lenox in France, John Stewart of the same Line, in the reigne of Charles the Seventh, when open war was proclaimed twixt England and France, transported an Army over for their ayd; for which hee was created Master of the Horse, in a conflict at

Baige overtheew the English, so that he
woume a possession in Barry or Burges :
in the reigne of Charles the eighth. Ber-
nard of the same house was held in great
repute for Prowesse shewed in the Neo-
politane warre, subduing Italy, and
vanquishing Alphonsus King of Arragon.
Indeed hath any Historian sufficiently
collauded the worth of this man ? but
he having no issue, he conferred his
estate in France upon John Stewart, his
cousin : after him were John and Anys,
both valiant, if their times had called
for prooife thereof ; both tooke their re-
pose in the Civill warre. This man
was of a mitde Genius, if the Chariot
of his minde had not beene driven by
violent perswasion, he was ready to
relinquisha troubles : his fidelity to his
Soveraigne, was vnableished, love to the
Nobles great, Fortune darling
for three yeares, afterwards the subject
of hatred and domestick troubles : to
say no more, he shewed himselfe worthy
of his Progenitors, and family of Lenox.
His Majesty summoned a Parliament
to be held at Edenburrough the thirteenth
of October, where he resolved notwithstanding
all mutations of wea-
ther to be in person ; nor indeed could
the

the raine, stormes, hideous blasts, and lowring heavens dimove him from undertaking this necessary journey: upon the way from *Sterlin* to *Edenborough*, he with his Nobles and followers were saw eather-beaten, that it was night ere they came to *Limnough*, where lodgeling that night, the next day they came to *Edenborough*. And on the first day of the Parliament, hee being invested with his regall Robes, bravely mounted, rid in great state through the City to the Parliament house, the Nobility and Clergy according to their degree going before: thus was his Majesties entrance into the Principality solemnized with great splendor, the Imperiall ornaments were supported by *Archibald Douglas*, *Earl of Angus*, *Cullen Campbell Earl of Argyll*, *Robert Stewart*, *Eagle of Lenox*. After these came his Majesty adorned with the rayes of Imperiall glory, his Peccine, and servants waiting upon him: This rare spectacle was an attractive to draw the multitudes eyes after it; so that they follow the King with clapping of hands, veneration, and prosperous wishes: ascending his Tribunall, in few words he briefly declared to the Lords, having taken their places.

places, that this concourse of the States, elevated his soule on the wings of alacrity; seeing it tended to the establishing of the Common-wealth, that he was conscious how his Nonage ministered occasion of Commotions, that he reposed his chiefe hope of tranquility, peace and concord in their wisedomes. Lastly, he calls God to attest that his intentions aymed onely at the preservation of Religion, Subjects safety, and Kingdones security.

The Parliament first cast their eyes upon Religion, enacting that those solely should bee esteemed Members of the true Church, who professed that forme of Confession agreed upon in Parliament, 1567. And agree to the Prescript of administering the Sacraments in act and will; that no Religion was to be esteemed Orthodoxall in Doctrine and Discipline, save that the Scots embraced, in the present. The Nobility were not to transmit their Sonnes into forraigne Countreyes, unlesse having a warrant from his Majestie, which obtained, the Travellers were to oblige themselves both by oath, and subscription, that they would observe inviolably the Doctrines and Canons of the Church of Scotland.

the Church of Scotland; that every Family should have and retaine a Scottish Bible. The power of Ministers was likewise confirmed to preach the Gospel, administer the Sacraments, to censure mens behaviours, and chastise Delinquents; the Discipline erected publikely by Bishops and the Super-intendents suffered diminution, although as yet no Synodicall act had passed for their abolition. The next thing agitated was that of the *Hamiltons*, many of the Nobility demonstrated the equity of their punishment, returning his Majestys thanks and praise for his care had therein, John and Claudi Hamilton whose veines flowed with Noble bloud, and other fifteen of especiall note in that family, upon the discovery of the murther, by a generall Vote were held Rebels, for the death of Moray and Lenox Regents, so have their Estates confiscated, which were no lesse delicious then fructiferous booties. The next Scene which came upon the Stage was the do-nation of Ruth the Obigie, and Albois to Meth: There were notwithstanding some, who even burning with anger and revenge, excited his Majestys bitterly to abolish the name of Hamilton, and the chiefes

chief of these men was Mortimer: but the King having more respect to his honour, then their fury, would in no wise condiscend to this unheard of cruelty, supposing it rather fit to apply such Remedies as the Lawes prescribed.

There was a Remonstrance delivered to the House concerning corrupt Judicatures, depraved Judges, favour, bribery, covetousnesse, that the Lawes were invalid; nor indeed could they suppose any use of Law, seeing that the chiefe Judges had their judgement in their owne breasts, and the Lawes extended not to the punishing of Wives or Servants corrupted with gifts.

The Parliament to augment his Majesties Treasure, revoked all annuall pensions, which were conferred on divers persons in the Kings Minority. The Donation of the Earldome of Lennox translated to his Uncle Charles Stewart was revoked, and by Act of Parliament conferred upon Robert Stewart, brother to his Grandfather. who willingly resigned it to Obegny, being afterwards Earle of March. Obegny was first created Earle of Lennox, afterwards ascended to the honour of Duke.

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The State thus constituted, the Hamiltons repressed and condemned both by Law and Act of Parliament, the King at his coming to the Crowne, won the hearts of his Subjects by his Religious behaviour, strict Oeconomy, faithfull followers, and rewarding of carefull Guardians; so that with great Festivity hee returned to *Sterlin* to recreate himselfe, where Lenox began to be very remarkable, in that hee received into especiall favour James Stewart of Okeltry, who had shewed himselfe in Holland a very venturous Commander, although of a violent Genius; and William Stewart that valiant Field Marshall, whom I have mentioned in another place. He likewise obtained a Pardon for *Carr* of Farnhurst, although *Mortons* strived earnestly to hinder it; who coming back was not unmindfull of *Lenox* his late favours; and *Mortons* inveterate injuries, beginning to farme up verily cunningly the sparkes of Discord.

But now while *Lenox* ingratiated himselfe into the Kings favours, his enemies privately endeavoured by vulgar rumours, and Plebian malice to make

make him odious, reporting that hee machinated the destruction of the Protestant Religion, subtilly promoted Popery, weakning the Kings faith: hay, some popular men were so bold as to say in open Pulpit, that he was sent by the Guiles to overthrow Gods worship, foller the French Faction, and disturbance the Kingdome. These hideous complaints, that the Court harboured upstarts, who were ready to sacrifice the Kingdome, and Religion: in the Kings unexperienced yeares, so moved his Majesty, that after consultation with the most of the eminent Clergy, he selected some few of them to instruct *Lenox* in the true Religion, conjuring them by their Allegiance and fidelity to lay aside all private grudges, and unfeignedly endeavour his Conversion. They returning his Majesty humble thanks fortheir election, ascertained the K. that they would endeavour what in them lay to performe his highnesse desire; and *Lenox* promised himselfe to be ready to heare them. Their congresse was daily at *Edenborugh* for conference; the Controversies fled to the Scripture for authority: the Conclusion was, that *Lenox*, whose soule more hungred

after truth then contention, yeelded to their persuasions; so that in presence of the City Magistrates, and prime of the Ministry, beside a great conflux of people, he changed his faith, renouncing the Papall superstition, and embrased the Reformed Religion, confessing his former errors; and for this Religion he would fight; for this he would exhaust his veines: nay for it he would lay downe his life. Although this act was pleasing to his Majestie, and major part of the Nobility, yet blind envy, the dayly companion of fortune, sealed not to detract from his vertues, corrupt his honours, and blot him with dissimulation. Hereupon his Majesty was more thoved, so that he was carefull to declare his integrity & confession of Faith; to which afterwards he and his meniall servants, and those of his Nobility, whom blood had advanced to great dignity subscribed, that the more confidence might bee reposed in his officers.

In the Interim *Obigny* taking his journey towards his Majestie, residing in Sterlin, spent some few dayes sportingly in quiet and rest, besprinkling the Kings

Kings carriage, disposition, and inge-
nuity with the French garbe, instructing
him in field exercitacion of horse and
foot, so that the King rides the great
horse to the delight of all.

Much about this time *Rubben* marri-
ed his Daughter *Jane* to the branch of
hope the Earle of *Atholl*, many of the
Nobility solemnized the nuptials at
Perth: their celebration in banqueting
almost arrived at prodigality, the har-
mony of voyces, sound of Flutes and
Trumpets made all the City echo, the
eyes were delighted with pictures, the
eares with delightfull songs. The vul-
gar beheld the detriments of vice,
masques, fights, and elegancy of ban-
quets: thus was the old nationall par-
cimony changed insensibly into ry-
ot and attyre; externall luxurios-
nesse creeping in the shape of hu-
manity.

Anno Domini. 1580.

While Scotland took her rest, a blast of
Fame from an unknowne mouth was
noysed abroad, that *Morton* Machinated
to draw His Majestie into *England*; Hee
being bespotted with these sad defama-
tions, strives to assoile himselfe at *Ster-
lin*, harbouring an implacable hatred

against his enemies, presenting his Majestie and the chiefe of his Nobility with a grievous complaint, as that being circumvented by forged calumnies, hee must take his leave of the Court for a time, not because of any guilt in him, but lest the redintegration of contention might flame forth into publique destruction. The author who had laid those snares he knew not : yet this hee knew, that who ere he was, he was no other then a lyar, (a word as bad as a dart to a Noble-man.) His Majestie being molested with these doloreferous complaints and devious rumours, strives to compose the matter, lest that sedition might get head, imputing all fault to the rude multitude ; whill, telling Morton that he ought not to be troubled at such an idle and improbable report : besides hee was not suspected of the least fraudlency or attempt. When Morton was almost appeased, Argайл his ancient emulator began to reblazon this report, intimating to the Council-Table this bold enterprize of transmitting his Majestie into England : but this weak assertion having no other staffe for support then his word, was overthrown by the bare denyall, which he durst not prosecute

case for feare of incuring an ignomi-
niotis taint; so that hee dekinde from
any further progresse, having already
received a checke for his malevolency
and hatred.

Queen Elizabeth hearing that Lenox,
Maurice and Argyll were elected Privie Coun-
sellours, was much troubled, especially
that Lenox who was knowne to be a de-
voted valian to the French King, and
borne in Aquitaine, should be a Privie
Counsellour, which made Her feare the
alteration in Religion, and dilution
twixt the two Nations.

The temper had now been turbulent
a long time, and those whom Her Majes-
tie of England had sent to acquaint Her
how mans mood, spread grievous re-
ports. Peccable Lenox (whose sweete
disposition I have mentioned elsewhere)
seemed to employ his wit in promoting
James Stuart to be Guardian to the Earle
of Arran, who had now been 15. yeares
mad, and likewise to be Captaigne of his
Majesties guard: his desires were not
frustrate, for he was made Guaedian G-
overr Arran, and Captain of the Guard;
which no sooner obtained, but then he
possessed himselfe of the Isle and Castle
Arran and Kintwell, and other riches be-
longing

longing to that Family, committing many and turbulent outrages without all Law or custome; To give you a short Character of him, he was a lewd, ambitious, harsh, and indiscreet man, composed even by industry for temper and astuteness, insolent, unhumane and haughty, he could not brook a free word or look, by nature fiery, of a foul dieres constitutio, being more impious than the turbulent spirits of the Scotch could endure, he would have a master in every thing, causing his servants subject themselves to his cruelty, libidinosity, and avarice, hee assailed the Nobility with no lesse licyon and malitius, his rage was edious both for the people and the Gentry, daily augmenting their number by the severity of his Censures, and violence of judgement; he would often among his intimates threaten destruction to some of the Nobility, retaining a catalogue of their names who were designed to death or exile; when hee disfusted the Nobles fidelity, then he kept a guard about himselfe, placing every where in the fields parties of home; he questioned many men of good ranke by interrogatories exacting their life, fortunes, reputes, after an unusual manner of proceeding.

proceeding. And now being secure by reason of the turbulency and heartburnings amongst the Nobility, hee laid a foundation for his power, converting all his care and cogitations to enlarge his treasure and set his estate in order; but yet he durst not ascend to the heighes of his designe before he had supplanted Morton; When the Common-wealth was in so great an amazement, and tottering condition, all things being steeled by James Stuart of Okeltry, the Ministers beseech and invoke God (the bles-
venger of pride and cruelty) to tame downed imminent judgements upon him. It hath beene often said to this

Morton being of a bitter & fiery nature, was not able to brook the haughty domineering, and unlimited power of this ye-
sterday ambitious creature, in a free Kingdome. He began therefore to see if by any means he could circumvent him; but in that he had not sufficient strength to divert the fury of discord, he only for the present exalted the Nobility, repositing his Indignation for a time; but the fire of domesticall discord could not be hid: for one who was privy to Mor-
ton's designe, hastened to James Stuart, who no sooner heard him up with the

constitution of his Genius being pride, then he began to feare , lest he might be reducted into order , leaves no way unattempted for the prevention of Mortons plot : nor was it long after that James Balfour , one whose nurriture was discord and sedition, and a cunning sower of debates among men , returned into Scotland , being not more desirous to accuse Morton for injuries past, than for his exile. Hee produced a schedule which was subscribed by the Kings Rascacides , and signed by Morton : and as he rashly brought this to light, the light glimmerings of these rumours shone to her Majestie of England , who feared that Religion might bee eclipsed in Scotland , and so by consequence the Nationall league would bee broke, and an occasion of putting the Kingdom in a military posture . Shee therefore could have desired to have seene Lenox (being one that was no Favourite of her Faction) lesse in authority, favour & potency at Court, and her womanish feares being augmented by the report of Mortons depreffing, and the low ebb those that favoured the English were at : besides Balfour was made Governoour of that invincible Castle of Dumberton , which stood neere

an

an armie of the Sea upon the bankes of
Glor, a very commodious Haven for the
French to land : which was probable
since Balfour came to transport the King
into France ; Upon these and the like
considerations Shee sent Sir Robert
Bower Treasurer of Barwicke presently to
acquaint her Majestie therewith, in
what condition the Kingdome stood,
and how the Scotts were affected to the
English, to accuse Letox as one who had
done his whole endeavour, to deliver
the King, Kingdome, and the Subjects
of Scotlands liberty into the hands of
their enemies : That he had solicited his
Majestie, (contaminating his greene
yeares with ill counsell) to alienate his
affection from the Queen of England.

Sir Robert Bower being admitted to the
Councell-table, where shewing his let-
ters of trust to the King and Councell,
refused to expostulate any further con-
cerning the purport of his Embassage in
the presence of that knowne Favourite
of the Guise's Obigny : and lest delayes
might be obnoxious to publicke procee-
dings, hee desired that he might be re-
moved, whose presence would hinder
any free consultation.

But the Council answered that his

demands were unjust, and his desires to put out one of the Privie Councell without the least specification of any crime, was a thing not to be embraced. They desire further to see his Commission, & if he had any such direction from Her Majestie of England, which he refuted to shew; whereupon he was dismissed by the votes of the whole Council-Table, as an Embassador without Instructions, nor could His Majestie be induced to do otherwise, although counte-
selleed by some few, because the whole Councell had so determined.

Sir Robert Bowes aggravated the matter by marking to Her Majesties falutiferous counsell, tending to the peace, concord, and common good of both Kingdoms, and omitting his duty in taking leave of his Majestie, departed out of Scotland. But his sodaine and precipitate progress, was seconded by a progreesse of Alexander Humes of Norib-barricke, who was sent Embassador into England to excuse the matter to Her Highnesse, and not undeservedly to returne the concurrancy of violating her Embassadors office uppon the head of Bowes, who upon the demand of seeing his Instructions, & that at the Councel-Table, denied to do it.

The

The Queene being highly displeased at the great neglect of Her Majestie, and her dignity, and the contempt offered to Her Embassadour that Shew might repay like for like, remitted Hume already fretting thereat, unto the Lord Burley, who at that time was not only of her Councell, but one of whose poles of fidelity and industry the dignity and honour of England was moved: the Lord Burley gave him to understand how un honourably Bowes in his Embassage had been used, a gap being laid open to discord, that the most sacred law of Nations was contemned and violated: with a great sence and sorrow prosecutes the contempt of Majestie, removing the blame from off the young King, who was reured more by others then his own judgement, and imputes it only & wholly to those his evill Councillours, unskilfull in the law of Embassage, who to secure fauour with the common enemis to both King James, neglected equity and justice, their old duties, the Covenant and league established, but rather made breaches of amity twixt the two Princes, fostering them with hopes of new friendship, casting themselves headlong againe into the French servitude.

tude ; by name he accused *Lenox* and *Fa: Stuart*, as desirous to extinguish her Majesties favour with the King ; besides he expostulated of the daily incursions of robbers from *Scotland*, which molested the borders, and in the last place adorned Sir *Robert Bowes* the *English* Embassadour with what Encomieans, Words, or prayse could speak.

Hume on the contrary attested with great ardency, that for his owne person he had always beeene most desirous of a perpetuall peace and accord twixt the two Kingdomes, having observed what fidelity or diligence could expect, all those offices of humanity ; That her Majestie had denied him audience or congresse, which was an indignity not only offered to himself, but to the King his Soveraigne : Withal he admonished *Burley* to remember as that he was elected a Councillor and faithfull adviser of Her Majestie, so those Councillours of their neighbouring King was not unskilfull, but ought likewise to be esteemed faithfull and Wel-wishers to his Majesty. The residue of his speech was complaints of the ravenous *English* borderers, and calumnies of the *English* Embassadour.

Much
about

Much about this time were the nuptials of John Earle of Mar, and the Sister to the Lord Drumond solemnly celebrated with a great confluence of friends: he for authority, grace, offspring, riches, and potency, was so prevalent, that no Earl in Scotland could run parallel, nor was his hopes of posterity lesse then himselfe.

A secret fire of contention was kindled in the bosome of Ruthen Lord Treasurer, descended from the height of honour, and of no lesse potency in his retinue, and of the young Lord Oliphant, whose dignity and love run equipage with his opposites. This altercation arisse from over licentiousnesse of language which past twixt their Followers: the dispute began to be so hot, as one of Ruthens servants was slain, & he hereupon fled from the imminent slaughter. This accident put the Council-Table into a posture of great care, lest that they should assemble their friends and Followers sohainly to bang it out bravely, which made them take the controversie into consideration; they found that the tumult arisse from both parties. Oliphant and his Followers being contaminated for the fact,

fact, and frightened by the fear of punishment, betaketh themselves unto flight, sending their advocates to desire his Majesties pardon: many of the Nobility interposed their authority, left by these unhappy distempers; the Commonwealth should be disobeyned: but the fire was not so soon quenched, and to augment it, Marquis more favoured his kinsman Glibbum then Ruther, his most intimate friend; whereupon grew that envy and hatred which was mortiferous to both.

But let us looke backe uppon James Stuart, Guardiauer of Kynra, who domineered over the lives and fortunes of very upright men, supposing that there was noe thing to establish his potency, save the execrion of Marquis: and having knowledge of that tacite heartburning which was betwixt him and Ruther, he added flux to his fire by disjunction and subtle practises, offering himselfe for at Barbeny to command: thus by dissimulation he catched him in his net, wherof led him vnde good steede; for thereby wrestling with these distempers now engag'd: and were he had well premeditated what no object, upon his substance into said Council arra-

Holyrode house, with a goodfull counte-
tenance, affirming before thei Courte
sitt in the presence of his Majestie, and
chiefe of the Nobilitie, that Morton was
worthy of death, as being guilty of
Treason, infatiable Covetousnesse, and
of murthering his late Majestie. He
likewise accused Archibald Douglas of
Wittingham, as an astor therewithal.

Upon this accusation Morton was
communed to be diligently kept in
the Palace: others were sent forthwith
to apprehend Archibald Douglas, but he
well knowing in what condition he
stood, and afrighted by the feare of the
times, or of punishment, took the op-
portunity of that night to fly from his
owne house to England.
Morton being guarded with a great
multitude of followers, was led priso-
nner first to Edinburgh, then to Dam-
beron, where he was attended on by divers
troopes, and men of speciall note,
as the Earle of Glencairn, and Lord
Sempill, Robert Stewart of Orkney, the
Tutors of Easdale, Bargany, Lochmoyr,
Coldingham, and Minterfoun, before gried

The day of his Trial approaching,
the family of the Douglasses were girt
with rage, that so Nostredam
should

should be opprest by one of a dayes prediction : the Earle of Angus, Mortons intimate friend, and kinsman was grieved at his detaining , he with five hundred horse, leaving nothing unattempted, laid in ambust to intercept him in his journay, and threatened Lennox with fire, destruction, sword, and banishment; if any greater punishment should affest Morton.

To prevent all plots hatched by the Douglasses his journey was hastened, but Morton would in no wayes condescend to their endeavours, rather restraining their tempestuous designes, as one who confideth more to his owne innocency, and the Kings clemency, then their precipitate courses. Those Subjects that had behaved themselves valiantly and untaintedly towards their Country, were mindfull of Mortons demerits ; and deplored their present condition, which proceeded from immoderate liberty kept at home; others there were, and those not a few, whose Natures abhorred peace and quietnesse, either being effected with some injuries done them by the Protector, or with his condemnation, or other tempestuous stormes ; hoped that this new forme of

blood

Sove-

Soveraignty w^{ch} build effect somthing to satishe their desites of revenge, and exalt them to some higher Dignity: James Balfour, who was either Enginer, or actor in all the Scottish trou- bles, Thomas Carr of Feltinhurst, and Manderson, exited by the Banishment of the Humes of Coldinknowlls, and by other private injuries, proffer themselves as adjutors to the Guardian of Arrane, whom they admire, accompa- ny, obey. But few there were of illus- trious extract, who voluntarilie came in unto him, nor any of a good re- pate, which did not thimble at, dread and fly from him as from some savage, and inhumane creature, because he ex- ercised his imbred severity upon the paore, or such who did not effect his money-racking way to manage his af- faires.

In these black mists, the Jesuites, and Popish Priests stole into Scotland, labou ring of intestine sorrowes, that they might promote Popery, re-rect and confirms by their presence the drooping spirits of such as were Popishly affected, and endeavour to inno- vate matters in the State: the ring-leader of this crew was John Dury, who under-

undertooke to be a shield in vdefence of Edward Campion, that English Jesuite, against those stroakes of John Whitaker, who gave occasion to the Ministers of England to enter the dissens in matters of Faith. *As shall bee conspicuous when wee come to speake thereof in its plaides, alcoynted to attayn to
Bois to returne to her Majestie of Eng-
land sebe Thomas Randolph Post-maister
Especially Ambassador into Scotland,
to illect; if either wilfullme or pri-
dency would efforce the Cloude of de-
struction hangings over Church and
State, and insolentidly minyng whose
life and reputation amoyng great dan-
ger, to send away the Duke of Lenox
and Anaygouist of the English Faver-
rites, and clevelethe minces of such
whose affections were concentricall
with them. Randolph shewes his Con-
trafition from the Queen to his Maje-
sty and Ourselv, making splended
recitall of those many demerites done
to King and Kingdome, even when
FRANCIE sacrificed her whole
strength for her destruction; but the
Kingdome of Scotland by Gods bles-
sing upon the English Forces, had pull-
led her selfe out from the French ty-
ranny*

rainy, and was at liberty; he insisted likewise, that the first post of Conscience, guiltiness and Religion, were sufficient Motives why man should strive to preserve him; for all which means, she desired that Obedient the end, and were of subversion to Protestant Religion, extirpation of ancient Families, the private and publick object of hatred; and as it was apparent by the interrupted Letters of the Bishop of Ross, that his timely stay had given opportunity to malignant counsellors of State, should be extirpated the Kingdom; in that Maitland who was accused for the Kings death, should have tryed after that Maitland, or when Archibald Douglas might be questioned without racking; that John Beauchamp largely returned into his Country, being guilty of murdering the late King, and for many years had been a凶犯 of all uprisings, might be imprisoned; and he accused Lenox of the same crimes, in like manner. A

To which his Majesty gave causality that, for his sins past, in which he had not found any crimes, he was ready to satisfy the Law where ever he should be brought to his Trial; but it stood not with his honour to condemn a Nobleman.

man without suffering him to plead his defence, or giving audience; but thus he seemed to question the liberty of the kingdom of Scotland, more then the reports or deeds of Obigny; as for Morton he need nor fear any punishment before that he should be tried by his Peers, concerning the crime whereof he was accused; and Archibald Douglas, who had set at nought the Vigour of Judgement by absenting himself, should have liberty to free himself from those most foule blots; but as for a prescription for future punishing, he could no ways condiscend thereto. Lastly it was unknowne to his Majestie, that James Balfour was a stoor of somatynys rages in his Dominions. And having thus said, Randolph earnestly desirous the Nobles to begge Mortons life of his Majestie: but being denyed, when he saw Prayers would not prevail, he threatened open warre.

But the Ambassadours fulminations did not at all deterre his Majesties generous and sweete mind, who answered, that the forme of a battle was incertaine yet and he was ready to defend his owne Coasts. Hereupon Randolph grew more enraged, but if he had been incen-

ted

ted by the spurte of envy, determines rather to involve the State into further trouble, than according to this Commission apply remedies to the present distractions, making Glairdeline combinations with Lenox Competitors and Mortons friends & to whom he commiserated the deplorable condition of the times, that the King was fallen into the hands of a French-man, an enemy to the English, whose wicked desires aymed to reduc the ancient Families in Scotland into oblivion, bring the K. & Religion into danger; he declares how that there was only one doore left to escape out of, to save their Prince from the hands of a stranger, themselves from external violence, and force; which if they would doe, he promiseth that the Queen of England would furnish them with all conveniences.

But this rash Comasell was presently made knowne to his Majestye: Randolph being conscientious of his violating of Embassage, giveth privately to Bardick, and advieth his accomplices Angus and Marn to provide for their owne securitie, and to join with the King upon Lenox and Arrans motion

motion commanded the Earle of ~~Argyss~~^{Argyll} to reme himselfe beyond the river Spey, and to reme up the Castles of Tencall and Douglass. If hee executed his Majesties Mandates, there was some sparkles of pardon yet remaining; but if these Conditions should be rejected, let him look to be Proclaimed Rebell; but he knowing that there was nothing safe or sure from that wicked Guardianes hands, i fled into the Asylum England, and Minntrale in his steps, being accompanied with a great strength of his Faction, & laved further danger by flight.

Mensi mindest begun to stagger by reason of the succinate departure of the Embassador, some striving to palliate their foulenesse of flight, but the most supposed mad and turbulent blasts of destruction to approach. Now bus

The English proclaine open warre, and yet the Scots were not long after them in preparing for common defense, lest that som such laie danger might bee brought upon them by the knikes, and Malice of England sent downe divers Commissioners with a great Army into Northumberland. The King of Scotland, lest he should not be listed no to

to embrace their threats, dispatched John Graham, Earle of Montross, his Lieutenant, with a confideable strength of five hundred horse, & two thousand foot into the Borders of Scotland, to restraine any depopulations, if the war should be prosecuted; and by the coming of the Lieutenant Generall Graham, the English were at a *ne plus ultra*, so that they did not any thing of note, unlesse it were to denounce, rather then prosecute warre. The Families of Humes, Carrs, and Scots, kept Garrison in the middle borders, Johnstons and Maxwells in the west, having a great Army of the Countrey people, who by keeping their watch and ward kept the Countrey in quiet. His Majesty had for his personall Guard ten foot Companyes, and some Troops of horse; to defray their charges, he called a Parliament, and desired a Subsidy for to pay them: But the English disbanding their Army, gave the King occasion to disniisse his Guard.

Arrans Guardian, who hating all that had reference to Morton, reasurred his fury against George Fleck, Mortons fifters sonne, and Alexander Lappan, his intimate friend, whom hee brought

to the racke, to confess such questions as were objected; he distorted Fleck with his Brazen rack and grim countenance for a long time, that he might extort from him those falsehoods, that Atholl dyed insensibly of poysone given by Morton; but this was not of violence sufficient to draw the least syllable which might prejudice Morton: Lawson being of a cowardly degenerate spirit, at the very sight of the Tormentor, confessed the most secret intentions of his Patron, where his Treasure was, the feigned conspiracy, and a long Catalogue of offences; but sooner would the Rack have divorced the soule from the body, then fidelity from the soule of Fleck: for when hee was brought back to the Torture, hee seemed to racke both the Racker, and Racke it selfe: It was not binding or buffetting, nor nor yet the cruelty of those unmercillese men, which could induce him to betray Morton. Thus it appeared, that torments doe not moderate every mans Nature: the like cruelty hee exercised on the chiefe of the Douglasses; Thomas Douglas of Logbleven was accused of things concerning life, who answering by his Advocate, was remov'd into the North

North of Scotland, James Douglas,
and Archibald, the naturall sonnes
of Merton, George their Bastard brother
Malcolm, Lord of Many, Sir John Gar-
nicke, his intimate friend & kinsman
were banished; and it was likewise pro-
claimed that none should harbour
or relieve them with money, victuall,
or other necessaries. To summe up
all, he who was Guardian to Arran,
is created Earle of Arrane, ascending
by the steps of cruelty, and inhu-
manity of nature to a greater degree of ha-
tred and malice in the eyes of all good
men as vidding in him any thing
Anno Domini 1581.

The suddaine departure of Randolph
so moved his Majestie, as that he sent
without intermission, Sir John Seton
Ambassador into England to represent
unto her Highnesse, his candor, with-
all to complaine of Thomas Randolph,
who had rather beeene a fomenter than
allayer of the hot flames, holding cor-
respondency with Angus, Marr, and
other Nobles in matters no lesse peril-
lous and cunning, then pernicious to
the Kingdome of Scotland. Seton in
that he was a friend of Lenox was com-
manded to stay at Barwick, till the
1581.

Queens pleasure was further knowne; Where after some few dayes abode, without any entertainments of honour, returned home. Wherupon his Ma-
jesty grew incensed, and wholly dedic-
ated to anger, expostulated by Let-
ters that grievous affront offered to
his Ambassadors, first to Alexander
Hume, now to Sir John Seton, he grie-
vously accused Randolph for his flight
out of Scotland, complained that *Ar-
chibald Douglas of Whittingham* impeach-
ed for the the Kings death, his con-
science bearing him witnesse of the
guilt, was resident publikely in the
Court of England, desiring that hee
might be apprehended and delivered ac-
cording to the League.

The Queens Highnesse to wash away
all the dirt of these iminations, answe-
red, that Randolph was one of an un-
stained fame, whose fidelity was per-
spicuous in every action, that hee was
desireous of publike quiet in Scotland,
having often both by hand and brain,
action and Counsell beeine their adju-
tor, and now he was ready to render
an account of his ill-managed Embas-
sage before her Counsell, if any thing
were objected. As for *Archibald Douglas*,
suspected

suspected for the late Conspiracy, his abode in the Court was only till enquiry was made after those injected crimes ; but in the future he should have no estimate of honour or imployment, although he remained in England, being of great use to the Queen & Counsell, carrying himselfe as Ambassadour from the King of Scots , without any Mandate or Letters of trust, he set his wits to disturbe the weale-publike of Scotland.

Much about this time James Stewart constituted Guardian over the Earle of Arrane , by reason of his impotency of minde, (which I commemorated before) being not satiated with the title of Guardian, and enjoying many commodities thereby , he was, (as if led by a Deity) created Earle of Arrane, and confirmed by an Act of Parliament to the ruine of that Family, contrary to the Lawes and customes of their Predecessors : And this Omen Morton applyes to his owne ruine, remembiring the old Prophesie, that hee must take heed of the Earle of Arrane, nor was his supposition meere Chimeras, for the first act of this new Earle was the death of Morton , and here we

may contemplate the variety of casualties incident to him, as also the sports of fortune on him, now smiling, presently frowning, so that hee seemed to be tossed twixt the Rackets of honour and disgrace.

Morton being conducted speedily by the Earles of Arrane and Montross, with a great traine of armed men, and two Troops of Horse unto Edenborough, there to be tryed before the Peers, who were assenbled to heare him plead the matter, the day of his tryall appearing, and according to the ancient custome of the Kingdome: there was a place of Judicature constituted, where Argyle Chancellour, Montrosse chiefe Justice for that day, and divers others of the Nobility, sat upon the Bench; the prisoner being produced from custody, excepted against Argyle, in that he was no competent Judge, by reason of enmity, and irreconcible hatred, against the Lord Seton, by reason of inveterate envy, and against Vaughan, for suspected pretences against the King and State. But exceptions against Judges were not granted; Morton openly professed, that the proceedings were disorderly, and without precedent of Predecessors.

decessors. The Earle of Arrane and Robert Chretton his Majesties Advocate, even to the height of envy prosecuted the crime of Regicide against him vehemently, because he had consented to the murthering of the King, and subscribed to the crime in love to Bothwell; But besides these bitter and many persecutions of Arrane, the Kings Advocate violently urgeth a Manifest signed by Mortons owne hand, urging likewise the hatred hee bore the State after his relinquishing the Regency.

Morton after a large commemoration of his Offices for the publique, proceeds to wash his hands of that most horrid murther, not palliating it with fraudulency: for seeing hee could not deny the proofes against him, that hee was privy to the murther revealed by Bothwell, being conscious of the detestable parricide: hee was condemned by the suffrages of the Nobility, and judgement was denounced against him by Montrose, who was invested with supream authority for that time: because as the accuser pertinaciously affirmed he did not prosecute the Law against Archibald Douglas of Wittingham, his Fa-

vourite, and that being conscious to that detestable fact revealed by *Boswell* to him, he kept in silence, he was removed to prison, having a guard set over him, who were receivers of his words, fighs, and lookes, in that he was condemned he kept silence, his expectation of his last houre was firme ; so that having received that celestiall Manna of the Sacrament, his thoughts were conversant about eternity and immortall life. Those Ministers that were there present, desired him to give his soul the wings of courage, seeing that death was not to be lamented, whose consequence was immortality. He not at all daunted, knowing the lease of his life was almost expired, detests those sublunaries, fixing his anchor of hope upon the shore of eternall safety : In the interim, the Earl of *Arran* inhumanely denounceth his last necessity to approach, and desires him that ere he departed out of this pilgrimage, to subscribe a confession of his criminations : but *Mortons* conversation being with heaven, having detrued all secular disturbances, exclaimed that he was interrupted by inhumane & wicked words. He was attentive to the Ministers admonitions go-

ing undauntedly to the Market-place
of Edenborough where he was to suffer; great
was the concourse of people: and
he not to be moved by the present feare
of death, affected candor of speech and
countenance, that his innocence in this
paricide neither yet would he deny or
dissentiblē, that Bothwell had solicited him
for subscription to that truculent fact,
but it was alwayes a bug-beare and
terroure to his thoughts: as for that hee
did not give light to the crime , it was
because hee was overswayed by feare of
Bothwell's strong hand: and from fur-
ther progresse herein , he converted his
speech to his God in meditated and
composed prayers; not being unmind-
full of his Majesties safety , the King-
domes tranquillity, and the peoples in-
calumny : having implored the most
mercifull Fathers mercy, he shut up his
prayers, desiring the Executioner to do
his office. While he valiantly laid down
his neck upon the fatall blocke , to the
unspeakable sorrow of all,his head was
parted from his body in the presence of
that greedy spectator his enemy Farni-
burst : the head in steed of its body was
exaltered to stand upon the common hal;
his body was interred without any so-

leminity of funeral.

Thus you have the last end of Morton, the last Prorex of Scotland; He had been for naturall prudency, moderation, integrity, and industry, celebrated by the trumpet of Fame, if his extorting of money had not stained his Magistracie, and that act of delivering up for a sum of money Piercy Earl of Northumberland who fled into Scotland, as if he had thirsted for his blood.

Cruell Arran, not satiated with the punishment of so great a Peer, bended his nerves to eradicate the splendor of the Douglases, that his power might be established; he exterminated the Earl of Angus into England, and hayled many servants (whose fidelity to their Lords were permanent) unto punishment and torture; the consequences of Mortons death were domestical dissentions, clandestine grudges, and calamities: In fine the death of the author of his death, the Earl of Arran. The next day John Bine one of Archibald Douglas servants was delivered to the triculency of a rope, in that hee participated in the Kings death; Dalkeith and Aberdower (the late Palaces and possessions of the Earle of Morton) unfortunate gifts were conferred

red upon Lenox, nor with much better successe John Maxwell had the honour and title of Earl of Morton, in that it continued not long in that Family.

And now that turbulent Earl of Ar-
ran seeing his corriall removed, and
the opposite faction laid in the dust, as-
cended from avarice & cruelty to wal-
low in the mire of lust, contracting
himselfe in a filthy marriage with Eli-
zabeth Stuart the daughter of the Earl
of Athol, who in her childish yeares be-
ing conjoyned in a nuptiall tye to the
Earl of March, debased her selfe by a-
dultery with this new Earl for hope of
domination, who did more fragrantly
and constantly lust after her then her
Husband did. And now seeing hee was
Fortunes Favourite, nothing lesse
would satisfie her, then to be his Wife
and fellow ruler, striving to obtaine of
the Ecclesiasticall Judges a divorce un-
der the pretext of impotency. No time
was intermitted for the divorce, nor
many days had not appeared in the hea-
vens ere the strife was determined, and
the just and legitimate matrimony was
dissolved. Thus shee that was the late
bedfellow of Lenox, being divorst from
his most noble sheets, her belly decla-

ring her pregnancy, without delay took upon her the title of Countesse of *Arran*, a very bad president; thus *Arran* was in one and the same day Husband and Father of an Infant begot by an adulterous act, in another's matrimony, borne in his own: hence arise all those vulgar clamours of her immodesty, wantonnesse, luxury, and lascivious behaviour, not so much as her Followers but detested her incivility and his infidelity, desiring her to consider this unpresidented act, from whom she had divorced herself; was it not from one of the blood Royal, and his Majesties intimate? and was shee not branded therby with dishonesty? But her heart was so obdurate to relent into teares, the woman being of an insolent and proud spirit, desirous of a potent Husband, passed without those bounds nature had prefixed, her sex requireth; and curstome approves of: shee frequented vaulting flowers, usurped mens exercitations. But I must stay my pen, lest these narrations intended for the publique good, may occasion private contumelies, by reason of the similitude of casualties.

When the State was thus overclouded.

ded, & Parliament was summitioned to appear at Edenborough for the administration of publique affaires ; where D' begny, whom Nobility, Fame, and authority had made great, ascended to the highest seat of favour & honour, and his creation of Duke of Lenox was confirmed by the Parliament : He was arrived at that height of potency, as to govern things by his word : William Ruthen Treasurer was created Earl of Gowrie, James Stuart Earl of Arran, John Maxwell Earl of Morton, and Robert Stuart Earl of Orkney : It was likewise adjudged that the Douglasses shold be proclaimed Rebels, banished, and their goods confiscated ; thus that Family who had deserved well of their Countrey, was detrued, and cut downe by the anger and hatred of this new erected man : their enemies set their inventions to coyne against them, and their tongues to threaten, that this popular name might become odious to the vulgar world.

The King seeing his Exchequer at an ebb, and the Kingdome in poverty, according to an act of Parliament then made, revoked the donations of his patrimony, seized on the confiscations
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of mens estates, and reaped the first fruits, appointing limits for immoderate donations and graunts. He established many Lawes commodious for the publique, and composed those private dissensions twixt the *Cordones* and *Forbosses*, which arose about their bounders. The tenths and thirds of Ecclesiasticall Livings were employed for the sustentation of the Ministry, and other pious offices, the revenues of the Monasteries were confiscated, and the rents brought into the Exchequer to support the publique treasury.

By this time behold the Earle of *Arran* ready to burst with the too much indulgency of Lady *Fortune*, nay degenerating even from civility, so that hee rejected the Duke of *Lenox* society, bending his strength to undermine him, an act not a little offensive to the Prince, the first alienation of affections arose from an affront offered unto one of the Dukes retinue by the Lord *Seton* and his son *John*. His Majestie beholding what a *Charibdis* his *Kinsman* the Duke sayled in, was so farre enraged as to dimove *Arran* from being Captaine of the guard, commanding him not to approach the Court or the Kings presence

sence, nor think of being received into favor, unles he first submitted: he departed from the Court to *Kennel* and there enjoyed the pleasures of his possessiōs, untill some happy mediatores stood in the gap to make a reconciliacion. Thus after a short divorce, the Dukes minde by the intercession of friends was allayed, and an act of oblivion signed by both parties, and a reconciliation of favour made, which from that day was inviolably obſerved, both endeavouring with an equall vertuous impetuosity to lay low their Antagonisſt strength, both associated ther heads to keep their withstanders under. The young noble Earl of *Mar* who was suspected to be a Favourite of the *Douglases*, was remo-
ved from the Court, but his return was obtained by his Mother, ſ; who had ob-
tained the crowne of many gray haies, and a continued power with his Maje-
sty, both by her grave behaviour, and great care had over his childe-hood, which ſhe transacted with all the fide-
lity of an honest breſt. *John Crage* his Majes-
tie's

testies Chaplain, to set forth a confession of faith in the English tongue, which contained the doctrines of Christian Religion, concerning God, the Creation, Original sin, the Law, grace, the Incarnation of the Word, the hypostatical union, Christs passion, Resurrection, ascencion, the holy Ghost, the Church, Scriptures, Fathers, Counsels, Sacraments, and controverted questions in Divinity. The King established it by Parliament, who having concorded in a forme of administering the Sacraments, all subscribed to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Scotland, professing that they would observe and defend it with all their endeavours against oppositions. The King and his Followers first subscribed; next he desired the Nobles and Citizens to subscribe, with all exhorting them to embrace the true Religion, relieve the Poor, have an eye to the succourless and fatherless. Hee admonished the Ministry not to intermeddle with State affaires, but to preach the Gospell, administer the Sacraments, instruct the ignorant, dethrone the wicked from their wayes of evill, and the scandalous, from their wallowing in filthiness; to draw the people from

luxurious

luxurious living and licentiousnesse unto continency, and observation of the Churches discipline, to make up the breaches of civill dissention amongst the Nobility, and to be carefull of the Churches peace, dignity, and safety. And lastly to excite the people if no other wayes, yet by a strict discipline to follow vertue and obedience.

The authority of the Ministerial function was unanimously consented to by Parliament, and that no other government Ecclesiasticall should be set up in Scotland, save such as they agreed upon; and that all those dayes whome antiquity had set apart for holy remembrances, were not to be kept holy, or any celebration in apparel or solemn rites, were to be used thereon.

The Ministers having got such a large Commission into their hands, began to attempt greater matters, has to pull downe the Prelatical dignity. For in the Synod held at Glasgow, where Robert Polton was Prolocutor, the Episcopall authority was abrogated, Patrick Adams Arch-Bishop of Saint Andrews, James Bode Arch-Bishop of Glasgow, David Cunningham Bishop of Aberdeen. Nigell Cambell who was the pearl of that Function.

Function, Bishop of Arg. & many other Superintendents, whose vertue & learning had given them the lustre of fame : these were stiffe defenders of the Prelates cause and dignity, 'gainst the faction and potency of such Ministers, who sought by their maliciousnesse towards Episcopacy to get applause, labouring with wind and tide to root out Bishops. These men in a full house by suffrages and favour prevailed, so that it was concluded by Votes to abrogate the Prelates authority, which *David Lindsey* afterwards installed Bishop of Rosse, desired to adjourn to the next Convention, his desires were frustrate, and himself reviled by many, who protested his words were intollerable burthens to their consciences, and himself not worthy to beare any Ecclesiasticall Office, who patronized the most corrupt Prelaticall Function : many there were, who left they miight seeme to strive against the streame, went downe with their tide to eradiccate the Prelaticall splendor. I boiswods aw yhodius illaq
Frame slept not till he had acquainted his Majestie with the Synods proceedings herein, and *Lindseyes* intercession, the King having first consulted with

with his Counsell, (who hee knew were most eminent both for wisdom and favour with the people) what would be most convenient to the Kingdomes present condition, and being displeased at the affronts and injuries offered to the Bishops, declared by a Messenger, that their proceedings were every way displeasing unto him, and that he would apply a medicament in due time.

But they absolutely denyed, that they were ready to embrace any change in their opinions, declaring that the Regency of Church-affaires by the Synods Decree was at their disposall; and they having finished their work, begged of his Majesty, to let his Proclamations issue forth concerning the Discipline of the Church, giving his Royall assent to the Synods determinations. But the King crushed their desires by a denyall; because he fore-saw a great cloud of troubles to come from that act of Abrogating Episcopacy, and erecting by his command the Presbyteriall Discipline: he therefore hoped that they would, nay admonished them to desist from prosecuting their intempestuous desires, and not to abuse the power

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power put into their hands to the Kingdomes destruction, by framing things after the modell of their wills, or strive the diminuting the Prelates authority.

Thus the established Discipline of the Church runne with a more powerfull streame amongst the Nobility, Magistracy, and ignorant vulgar, though lesse favour with the King, by reason of their pride and arrogancy, who had not onely by his power put life into their semi-mortified Authority, but also established their potency over the people.

But whilst these things were upon the Stage, his Majesty ceased not to adde vertue and knowledge to those his naturall Dowries, adorning the Cabinet of his breast with true Orientall Pearle, sporting himselfe with riding the great Horse, Tilting, and Hunting.

The yeare drawing to a period, turbulent Horiferous even wel-nigh overturned the Arke of the Church, for James Boyd, having taken up his residence with the wormes, resigned his Chaire of Glasgow to his Successor; the strife thereabout was so vehement, that

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it had almost brought the Kingdome into a fit of distraction : in conclusion, *Robert Montgomery Preacher at Sterlin,* who was both an eye-soare to the Clergy and Commons, ascended to the Episcopall chaire, by the Duke of Lenox ayde : yet at the instigation of some friends, more looking upon their own utility then his dignity , lent him his hand to get the Mitre, upon the Contract, that the Ticle and 1000 pounds annually should be involved upon him, not looking to reap any further fruit of his Benefice: The report hereof tooke the wings of the winde, and arrived at the ignorant multitude, and at the eares of some young Grammarians, who by their Orations blew up those Coales of Contention to a great flame of envy amongst the Nobles and Commons. Whereupon the Episcopall Antagonists take courage to spit infamous Granadoes from the Pulpit in the face of *Montgomery,* contaminating his whole life, as if unworthy to beare rule in the Church.

But the Privy Counsell calling these men to an account, reproved them with great bitterness of speech, giving them to understand, that an Election having the

the Kings consent, ought to be obeyed, and that for the good and profit of the weale-publike : Likewise they declared, that *Montgomery* was commanded to succeed by that authority devolved upon his Majesty : they therefore gave warning from any further Processe in such mollestations, but quietly to acknowledge them their Diocelians whom his Majesty should assigne. Thus did the State stand for the present : but the fiery Spirits of the Ministers could not be extinguished ; what the issue will be, the next yeare will declare.



FINIS.





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